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GERMANS SEND NOTE TO LEAGUE FOR FIRST TIME

Dr. Stresemann Communicates to Geneva on Question of Germany's Entry

POSITION REGARDING SANCTIONS IS RAISED

Berlin Claims It Cannot Give Same Assistance as States That Have Not Disarmed

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Dec. 20.—The German consul at Geneva called on the secretary-general last night and presented a note from Dr. Gustav Stresemann relating to certain points in connection with Germany's possible entry to the League of Nations. The note is particularly interesting inasmuch as this is the first time Germany has communicated with the League directly—its previous inquiry regarding a permanent seat on the council having been satisfied in the course of direct negotiations with the governments interested.

It is understood that the principal point now raised is Germany's position regarding sanctions, its claim being that having been obliged to disarm under the Versailles treaty, it cannot be expected to furnish the same assistance under Article 16 of the covenant as other nations which have not disarmed. The full note is being issued simultaneously here and in Berlin next week.

The Albanian rising is the subject of a note also received by the secretary-general from the Albanian premier, Fan Noli. The note calls attention to the serious state of affairs on the northern frontier, and alleges that the trouble has been fomented on the territory of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. It asks the secretary-general to intervene with the government of Belgrade in order to put an end to this state of affairs and to bring about peace in the Balkans. The text of the dispatch has been communicated to the Yugoslav minister at Bern accredited to the League and also to the members of the League Council.

\$75,000,000 RECORD ON BONUS FORECAST FOR WALL STREET

Business Richly Rewarding Workers After Prosperous Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Holiday bonuses amounting to \$40,000,000 are being distributed by Wall Street firms, it is estimated by a member of one of the largest firms in the street. His estimate is admittedly conservative. Some statisticians place the figure at \$75,000,000.

Virtually every worker in the financial district will share in what will be the largest gift business has ever made to itself. Never before has Wall Street had so much means to reward its workers.

Bonuses are luncheon talk in the district, banking houses after banking houses are publishing news of extraordinary Christmas presents, while the majority of brokerage firms and banks are still holding off the announcement.

During the last week each day has seen its announcement of substantial bonuses. New ones are 10 per cent of the yearly salary to all employees to be given by the East River National Bank and the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, and an 8 per cent bonus by the Bronx Bank. J. P. Morgan & Co. has given an entire year's salary in other less prosperous years.

Ford Company of Canada Distributes \$2,000,000 Bonus

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.—A distribution of \$2,000,000 to 35,000 employees is announced by the Ford Motors of Canada. It is stated that Ford investment certificates—available only to employees—will pay 14 per cent interest during the year.

Payment of the interest means being a holiday gift by a week. Checks will start going out Jan. 1. Interest on the investments is guaranteed at not less than 6 per cent. The investment certificates payments have replaced cash bonuses in the Ford plant.

RUSSIAN EMIGRE COLONY HOLDS A SECRET CONCLAVE

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (AP).—Alarmed over Grand Duke Cyril's propaganda campaign for the Russian throne, the Berlin Russian Emigre colony of supporters of Grand Duke Nicholas has held a secret conclave here with General Baron Wrangel, commander of the anti-Bolshevik army which was interned in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria after its defeat in the Crimea. The conclave was held here with the colony and the conference with him was followed by a gala banquet at the headquarters of the Russian monarchists.

British Cabinet Anxious to Meet American View

By The Associated Press

London, Dec. 20

GREAT BRITAIN is expected to make a detailed reply to the United States note on reparations claims which, it is stated in official quarters today, will contain a suggestion for the solution of the problem in terms acceptable to England and will include all the demands of the American Government.

A note has already been drafted and may be laid before the next Cabinet meeting, it is said, but probably will not be sent to Washington until after Christmas. The new step is somewhat contrary to the views expressed a few days ago, that the matter would be allowed to lapse until the Paris meeting, but it is understood to be the result of the Government's desire to comply with the American view that an agreement should be reached before the governments before entering the January conference of Finance ministers in Paris.

SCUTARI BATTLE NOW PROCEEDING

Albanian Rebels Struggle to Get Control of Town—Insurgents at Malësia

BELGRADE, Dec. 20.—The Albanian insurgents have reached Malësia, press dispatches say, and are maneuvering to cut off the retreat of Balmir Tsour's forces at Tirana. The fate of Scutari, according to a dispatch from Podgoritz, depends upon the issue of a battle now proceeding at Koplik, the situation of which appears difficult.

In the Krouma region the commander of the government troops, Les Youssout, is reported to have been wounded twice, while part of his force, consisting of 400 regulars and 300 volunteers, were captured by Ahmed Zogu's men. The rebels are also said to have taken a cannon and three machine guns.

Geneva dispatches yesterday said the Secretary of the League of Nations had received a protest from Fan Noli, Premier of Albania, against the alleged formation of armed bands on Yugoslav territory for the purpose of making raids into Albania and causing unrest and insurrectionary difficulties.

The League secretary-general communicated the protest to the Yugoslav Government and to all the members of the League Council.

Britain Receives Assurances From Rome and Belgrade

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Great Britain has received assurances from Italy and Yugoslavia that they do not intend to intervene in the struggle for power between the rival factions in Albania, according to the Daily Telegraph, whose information seems to imply communications later than the assurances announced by the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons earlier in the week.

It is stated from the same source that, in view of the fact that the struggle is civil warfare, there is apparently no solid ground upon which the intervention of the League of Nations can be invoked.

HONORING JULY VISES BACKED BY COPELAND

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York, in an amendment to the immigration law offered in the Senate proposed admission to the United States of all aliens who held valid passports to the United States July 1, last, but were unable to enter because their nation's quotas had been exhausted.

Mr. Copeland said his measure would carry out President Coolidge's desire for an interpretation of the certain sections of the law and would relieve many "homeless refugees."

Vienna (AP).—One of the largest water power plants on the Continent, located at Partenkirchen, Upper Austria, was opened recently and, within the next few months, will begin generating electricity for all of Vienna and its immediate vicinity. The State Controller, Dr. Zimmermann, pointed to this accomplishment as an example of the proper way in which to fight poverty in the post-war era.

New York.—Constantine VI, recently inducted into office as Patriarch of Constantinople of the Eastern Orthodox Church, has sent greetings to American churches as one of his first official acts. The Patriarch, a member of the anti-Bolshevik army which was interned in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria after its defeat in the Crimea.

Conclaves were held here with the colony and the conference with him was followed by a gala banquet at the headquarters of the Russian monarchists. It is understood that at the secret conclave General Wrangel denounced Grand Duke Cyril's intentions as a bluff and that all the participants pledged loyalty anew to Grand Duke Nicholas.

MORATORIUM EXTENDED

MURKHAUSEN, Dec. 20.—The moratorium on payment of private external debts has been extended until March 15.

America and Japan Linked by Peace Bonds, Says Gary; Fete for Training Fleet

Only Irresponsible Jingoists See War on Pacific, Steel Chief Assures

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, said in a statement published here today that only irresponsible jingoists envisioned war between the United States and Japan.

The United States is fortunate in having such men as President Coolidge and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to direct its foreign relations, said Mr. Gary. Mr. Hughes' statement declaring that bonds of friendship linked Japan and the United States, was "timely as well as accurate. Japan is 'faithfully carrying out its disarmament pledges,' he said.

"The activities of individuals in private or in public life in this country or Japan to fan the fires of trouble do not represent the general attitude of the large majority of the people of the two countries," said Mr. Gary.

"I believe from what I hear through many sources that Japan has faithfully, conscientiously and promptly carried out her arms limitation promises.

"Of course there is danger that agitation by unscrupulous persons, if long continued, may be bad. Still the large majority of the people would take any step that would be against the best interest of the peoples of the two nations."

ARMS PARLEY PLEA HEARD IN SENATE; IS OUT OF ORDER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The question of an international conference for the further limitation of armament was brought up on the floor of the House late yesterday, when Henry R. Rathbone (R.), Representative from Illinois, introduced the following amendment:

"The President is requested to enter into negotiations with the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan with a view to reaching an understanding or agreement relative to limiting the construction of all types and sizes of submarines and surface craft of 10,000 tons standard displacement or less, and of aircraft whenever there appears to be a reasonable prospect of agreement in further limitation of competitive armaments."

Vigorous protest was made that the amendment offered was legislation upon an appropriation bill and therefore out of order. The chair upheld the point of order against Mr. Rathbone.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL CEASES TO PUBLISH

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—Yesterday Freeman's Journal, one of Ireland's oldest newspapers, made its last appearance. Its plant situated during the era of the Black and Tans and was completely demolished later by the Irish Republicans.

A brave effort was thereafter made to put the paper back upon a paying basis, but in the farcical words of its last chief: "Suppression, burnings, bombings, imprisonments, raids, fines, destruction, the intimidation of employees and news agents have all done their work. . . . Strenuous efforts and heavy financial sacrifices failed to reprieve the result of that foul blow at the freedom of the Irish press."

IRISH COMMISSION WINDING UP TOUR

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—The boundary commission is winding up its tour of investigation along the border. Yesterday, the Derry section was visited and it is expected that the preliminary report for information on the spot will terminate today.

Manila (AP).—The Insular Government has taken steps to protect the Philippine pearl beds and the pearling industry by ordering closed certain portions of the pearl fishing line around Mindanao and Sulu, during alternate periods ranging from three to five years. Regulation of the industry is to prevent the beds from becoming exhausted.

Washington (AP).—Means of promoting safety in the coal mining industry will be considered at a national conference to be called early in the new year by President Coolidge. The Department of Interior and its Bureau of Mines are arranging a program, and invitations will be sent out soon after government report in the coal states have taken office.

New York.—Adelphi College of Brooklyn has reached the \$1,000,000 goal in its two-year endowment campaign. To complete the \$1,000,000, the college had to raise \$700,000, following which it would receive a grant of \$300,000 from the general education board. Thirty Brooklyn citizens used the \$150,000 needed to complete the fund.

Jerusalem (AP).—Decrees have been issued providing drastic punishment for speeding and reckless driving, and stipulating that after Jan. 1 all automobile horns must be replaced by bells. The latter, the Government declares, are more in character with the spirit of Jerusalem.

REICH PROTESTS BRITISH STAND ON EVACUATION

German Press Assails England's Decision Not to Leave Cologne

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The German Government, it is learned, would be willing to agree to the postponement of the evacuation of Cologne by the British if it would receive in exchange for its consent, the promise that the French will evacuate the Ruhr Valley on the same day as the British leave Cologne. This assurance, the Wilhelmstrasse declares, must be given before Jan. 10, 1925. The British stand in Cologne until August when the French originally promised to evacuate the Ruhr district, then it was said the Allies would be responsible for the revival of a nationalistic wave in Germany.

The press, however, does not share this calm attitude of the Government. Marquess Curzon's statement before the House of Lords that England would first have to await the submission of the military control commission's report on the status of German disarmament, before it could decide whether Cologne should be evacuated, and that this report would not be completed before the date of evacuation fixed by the Versailles Treaty, owing to Germany's obstruction, has caused a storm of protest in political camps of all shades here.

England's attitude is condemned as a "violation of the Treaty of Versailles," and in reply to Lord Curzon's accusation that Germany obstructed the evacuation, it is pointed out that not less than 1700 inspections have taken place without the least friction in the course of the past years. Several papers have just openly spoke of the "national delay" of the completion of the report by the Allies, in order to have an excuse to delay evacuation.

The Conservative press already predicts a new nationalistic wave in Germany. The postponement of the evacuation of Cologne no doubt will be water on the mills of all those who condemn the fulfillment policy and will greatly weaken the authority of the Republican regime in the eyes of the Germans. It is believed in political circles here.

ASSOCIATED PRESS RADIOCASTS NEWS AS SERVICE FAILS

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 (AP).—Member newspapers of The Associated Press, cut off from the outside world by interrupted wire communication, have been kept in touch with world events by radio. Dispatches brought into Chicago by wire were broadcast by The Associated Press from station WMAQ of the Chicago Daily News.

The Jefferson City bureau of The Associated Press, cut off by wire for two days, transmitted dispatches by radio from station WOS at the state capital to WDAF, Kansas City Star station. The Kansas City and St. Louis bureaus of The Associated Press also communicated by radio. Springfield and Jacksonville and other southern Illinois points were forced to rely on radio dispatches for outside communication. Wire facilities of The Associated Press to the southeast and southwest from Chicago were interrupted and much re-routing of lines was necessary to bring in news from these sections.

JAPANESE APPROVE BUDGET

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (AP).—The Japanese Cabinet today approved a total expenditure of 1,542,000,000 yen for the coming year.

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NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT LEAVES MUCH WORK UNDONE

Legislation Left Unfinished, on Plea That Time Was Not Available for Adequate Discussion—Agricultural Bank Bill Held Over

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Nov. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The session of the New Zealand Parliament which terminated at the beginning of November, just after the dispatch of the last American mail, was notable rather for the work it left undone than for the work it did. It spent a great deal of time on a score of bills of more or less importance, only to abandon them during the closing days of the session on the plea that sufficient time was not available for their adequate discussion.

Of course this is the way with all parliaments, in a smaller or greater degree, but in the present Parliament the evil is aggravated by the smallness and the instability of the Government's majority.

Mr. Massey and his Reform colleagues retain office by the grace of three of their former Liberal opponents, who pledged their votes to the Government on crucial divisions, rather than retain their association with a party which, if it took office, would be dependent upon the good will of the Labor Party. More than once during the recent session Mr. Massey was pointedly reminded of his dependence upon the disgruntled Liberals, both by these gentlemen themselves and by divisionists which turned against him. Obviously he is not in a position to ignore the uses of diplomacy.

Legislation Accomplished.—Some of the legislation carried through during the session may be of interest. The Copyright Amendment Act extends to British protectorates, to territories under mandate to His Majesty the King, and to Cyprus the protection afforded by the Copyright Act, 1913.

The Gaming Amendment Act provides for the granting of 12 additional licenses to racing clubs to the totalizer and of 19 more to trotting clubs; limits the number of races

to be run on one day to eight, and makes 98 pounds the minimum weight to be carried by any horse in any handicap flat race after July 31 next.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act extends the right of appeal from the judgment of a magistrate to the Arbitration Court.

The Land and Income Tax Amendment Act increases from £4000 to £10,000 the exemption from land tax allowed on account of mortgages on properties. The Patents Amendment Act, in addition to certain machinery amendments, makes provision for the prevention of the abuse of the monopoly rights by patentees. And so on, and so on. It will be seen that none of these measures was very far-reaching or particularly ambitious.

Legislation Postponed.—Among the measures dropped were several that aroused a large amount of interest and were eagerly discussed in Parliament. The agricultural bank bill, the licensing bill and the electoral bill, in particular, found feeling in the House and in the constituencies running very high on both sides.

The farmers demanded a bank, largely under their own control and mainly financed by the State, which would lend them money on easy terms. The business community protested, and the Government decided to hold the bill over till next session.

The same fate attended the licensing bill, which really was never before the House, and the electoral bill, which was blocked by the Labor Party. These, with other bones of contention, are reserved for next session, when the Government, on the eve of a general election, will have to make up its mind definitely on the great problems involved in these measures. It is a prospect that Mr. Massey cannot be contemplating with entire equanimity.

MISSOURI CARRIES HIGHWAY PROJECT

Gasoline Tax and Higher Motor Fees Provided For

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16 (Special Correspondence).—Assured by the official count that the amendment voted on in November for road improvement received the approval of the people, the state road commission has entered upon its plans for completing the hard surface highway system of the commonwealth. The vote provided for a 2-cent gasoline tax and an increase of 50 per cent on the motor vehicle tax.

The cost of roads under construction for which there will be federal appropriations, \$20,000,000, of which something more than \$9,000,000 will come from the national treasury. The total federal allotment of funds for Missouri, part of which has been used, is \$18,000,000. When the funds from an approved bond issue are augmented by the returns from the gas and vehicle taxes there will be money enough to complete, not only the major highways, but all of the important ones. The slogan that brought enthusiastic support to the movement was "Lift Missouri Out of the Mud."

DRYS IN MINNESOTA GET 200 INJUNCTIONS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 10 (Special Correspondence).—Abatement proceedings have been instituted against 220 places of business in this State by the prohibition enforcement office in Minneapolis. This is by far the longest list in Minnesota since the prohibition laws were enacted. Officials said that 200 injunctions have been obtained against 200 places, while the remaining 20 are new cases. Most of the owners now facing injunction suits have closed their businesses rather than risk a new violation, which would subject them to a fine of \$1000 and a year's imprisonment.

For the first time since prohibition became effective, the Federal Court docket has been cleared in this city. The policy of Judge John F. McGee, who announced that he would not tolerate the usual delays and directed that attorneys and their clients must be ready for trial when their cases are called, has resulted in cleaning up the calendar. Of 467 cases disposed of during the fall term here, there were 173 convictions, 7 acquittals, 93 dismissals, 161 continuances for a period of 30 days, 23 sentences totaling 99 years and eight months were imposed on 22 persons. Fines amounted to \$17,000.

FIG IRON ADVANCES.—BUFFALO, Dec. 20. Pig iron is being quoted in this district at base of \$22 a ton, up \$1.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON
COPLEY Management
NEXT WEEK
"Make Believe"
BY A. A. MULLIN
ONE WEEK ONLY
Mat. 8:15 and 10:15. Mon. & Tu. 8:15 & 10:15.

Musical Instruments

For Band and Orchestra
Celebrated Hettner Woodwind
Made Since 1813
Ask for Catalog
Mail order and prompt attention
BETTON & MAYER
218 Tremont St., Opp. Majestic
Theatre, Boston, Mass.



Holiday Confections

Murray's
Fruit Cake
(from an old-world recipe)
Please place your orders early, direct or by mail, telephone or telegraph.
Boynton St. at Arlington, Boston

ACTION TAKEN ON BUS LINES

New Haven Road Files Applications for Injunctions Against 15 Concerns

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 20.—Applications for injunctions against 15 bus lines operating out of Rhode Island, were filed in superior court here today on behalf of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and the United Electric Railway Company. Counsel for the petitioners said the action was "the first step to be taken by the New Haven and street railways in their efforts to protect their revenues and service from irresponsible competition."

It was alleged that none of the bus lines named as respondents have received certificates of convenience and necessity from the public utilities commission, and that several of them "appear to be operating without complying with other features of the Rhode Island law."

The action of the New York, New Haven and Hartford followed closely upon proceedings brought by the Boston & Maine Railroad Thursday at Providence, Mass., when it caused the De Luxe Transportation Company, operating a bus line between Greenfield and Northampton, to be arraigned on the charge of transporting passengers for hire by motor vehicle without a license.

The court set the applications down for hearing December 29, and in the meantime a temporary injunction was issued against the line operating between Phoenix and Crompton on the application of the United Electric Company. On application of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, a temporary injunction also was issued against bus lines operating between Providence and New London, Conn., to restrain them from doing intra-state business.

EXPLORER PRAISES GREENLAND AS "ONLY PLACE FIT TO LIVE IN"
COPENHAGEN, Dec. 2 (Special Correspondence).—F. I. McCue, second in command of the MacMillan Arctic Expedition, has, through the Danish vice-consul in Boston, sent the famous Danish explorer, Knud Koch, a note written by Koch in pencil, and found by McCue in the vicinity of Cape Webster, north of the Humboldt glacier. It is dated June 25, 1922, and the note was written by Lange Koch, "in memory of the many happy hours he had spent there."

Mr. Koch passed the spot for the first time in April, 1917, when northward bound, visited the place again in October, 1920, and in March, 1921, he passed it with 15 Eskimos en route for Fort Conger, and the north point of Greenland. Later in the same year he spent a month there in August-September, and passed in May, 1922, en route for Cape Provoort. When leaving the note, with some stores, he was going south, all well.

There are now 5037 Negro public school teachers in the State, and of these 4257, or 84.5 per cent, attended summer schools in 1924. Ten accredited Negro high schools were established during the past year, and at least that many more will be added next year. There are already four State Normal Schools for training Negro teachers.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS 5037 NEGRO SCHOOLS
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence).—At the annual Conference on Negro Education here it was reported by Prof. N. C. Newbold, of the State Department of Public Instruction, that there are now in North Carolina 424 Rosenwald schools, the total cost of which was \$1,744,439. Of this, the Negroes themselves contributed \$357,608. Subscriptions from white people aggregated \$65,246, while \$1,655,585 came from taxation, and \$216,038 from Julius Rosenwald of Chicago. Of these 424 Rosenwald schools, 95 were erected during the fiscal school year ending in July, 1924, at a cost of \$48,112.

Mr. McCue, in forwarding the letter, sends Mr. Koch the friendliest greetings, with the hope that they may some day meet in Greenland, which, in McCue's opinion, is the only place fit to live in for a civilized being.

CANADIANS TO ACT IN CO-OPERATION WITH UNITED STATES "Y"

PRESTON, Ont., Dec. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Close working co-operation with the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and continuation of the international committee as a legal body were recommended by the committee on relationships at the Canadian Y. M. C. A. convention here. The resolution was adopted.

THE HANDY HAND REFERENCE HOLDER
A Choice Gift
THE BUSY B BOOK MARK COMPANY
P. O. Box 21, Providence, R. I.

MELTING STEEL AT NEW HIGH

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Heavy melting steel has reached another new high mark for the year and is now quoted at \$22.25, an increase of 25 cents over previous prices.



By the Old State House
We prepared for you a year ago

If, in January, 1924, you had commissioned us to search the earth for rare and beautiful Christmas gifts we would consider our task well done. For in our cases today you will see the jewels we purchased for you on the Continent last summer, the jade which we ordered from the Orient last spring, the diamonds mined in Kimberley in March. We have gathered an assemblage of jewels which fairly breathes the Christmas spirit.

JEWELLERS 25 State Street BOSTON

HODGSON KENNARD & CO. INC.

THREE SUPPLY BILLS PASSED

Congress Makes New Pre-Holiday Record—Budget Law Gets Credit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—With the passage of the naval appropriation bill by the House that body has a record of three appropriation bills passed before the holidays, a thing that has never been done by any Congress. This record is pointed to by observers as the result of the operation of the budget law.

Prior to the installation of the budget system, very little if any legislation was passed by Congress before any holiday recess and very often appropriations bills were held back until near the close of the session and then rushed through. This caused the so-called legislative rider upon appropriations bills under which formerly all kinds of general legislation were attached to these bills, although it was really contrary to the laws and rules of Congress itself had laid down. By the use of riders, river and harbor projects, navy building programs, authorizations of one kind or another and other legislation that had nothing to do with appropriations were tacked to appropriation bills.

Under this system, now obsolete, controversial subjects were brought into the discussions of the conference committee, appointed by the House and Senate to thrash out the differences which almost inevitably arose between the two houses on any big legislation. Political pulling and hauling, was the consequence, with all kinds of pressure brought to bear upon the conferees to have this or that amendment, which had really nothing to do with the appropriation bill upon which they were working, kept in the bill.

MISSISSIPPI COTTON INDUSTRY EXPANDING

Ginning in 1924 Nearly Twice That of Previous Year

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 17 (Special Correspondence).—The farmers of Mississippi have ginned, to Dec. 8 this year, nearly twice the number of bales of cotton they did last year to same date, or, to be exact, according to the census report, released Dec. 15, the State ginned 255,342 bales last year, as against 1,077,843 in 1924.

Of the 82 counties in the State, Bolivar leads with 88,890, against 41,982 last year. Sunflower comes second with 86,114, against 59,250 last year. These two counties are situated in the Delta section of the State—that is, in the valley of the Mississippi River.

Showing the difference in the products of different parts of the State, it is interesting to note that in George County 2458 bales were produced this year, against 1 bale last year; Franklin County 1645 bales this year, against 417 last year; Perry County 1331 this year, to 1097 last year. These counties lie in the southern portion of the State.

County produced 20,529 bales this year, to 7488 last year; Madison County 19,124 this year, to 11,710 last year; Rankin County 3244 bales this year, to 1879 last year.

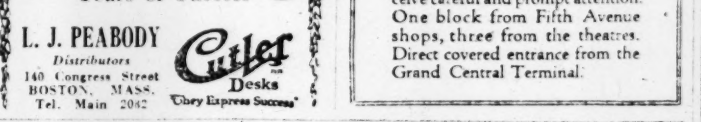
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COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS PLAN

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Commercial Solvents Corporation stockholders have authorized the plan authorizing issue of \$2,000,000 of 6 per cent convertible notes to finance new construction.



R.H. White Co.

BOSTON
Mail and Telephone Orders

"White Star Brand" Silk Stockings

All our double-top stockings are guaranteed not to run below the double top if garters are attached to the double part.

100 M. B.—The best-wearing silk stocking we know of.
Pure silk, with cotton tops and soles extra reinforced, cotton heels and toes. Black, white and all the best colors. \$1.95

150 M. A. Ingrain Silk Stockings.
Silk from top to toe, with lisle reinforced welt and soles. Black, white and colors. \$3.00

Open Clock All-Silk Stockings.
Lisle reinforced soles and top. Black only. Pointex heels. \$2.85

Chiffon Silk Stockings.
Cotton tops and soles. Black and colors. \$1.95

Street Floor

COURT'S RULING CALLED BLOW TO MEDICAL LIQUOR

to do so effectively the Government may take away the right to distill certain liquors containing alcohol sufficient in amount to produce intoxication. That much is settled in the decisions of the courts.

And for the same reason which leads the law-making power of a state or of the United States to prohibit the use of liquor containing a less amount of alcohol than is required to make it intoxicating, the law-making power may restrict the physician as to the amount of such liquor he can prescribe to his patient in a given period.

PRISONERS MAY STUDY BY CORRESPONDENCE

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 10.—(Special Correspondence).—Four hundred prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary, at Columbus are striving to "come back" through education. This statement was made by the Rev. T. O. Reed, chaplain of the penitentiary. In asking the Cincinnati Kiwanis Club to help in an appeal to the next state Legislature for an appropriation of \$30,000, to provide correspondence courses for prisoners, he also asked for help in seeking the abolition of the "idle house" in the penitentiary, declaring that it is the greatest menace that confronts the prisoners.

Mr. Reed said that 90 per cent of the paroled convicts make good, and cited cases of men who have "come back" and now occupy positions of trust and importance in the business world. The most constructive bit of work that can be done at the institution, next to providing the prisoners with educational facilities, he said, is to keep them at work, and to have them do their own housework. He said that their earnings are being devoted to the support of their dependents outside the prison walls. The Kiwanis Club adopted resolutions endorsing the chaplain's plans and pledging active support.

ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS DECREASE IN KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 29 (Special Correspondence).—How the one-teacher rural school is gradually diminishing in Kentucky due to the system of consolidation is revealed in a report of J. Virgil Chapman, rural school supervisor, to Dr. McHenry Rhoads, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Thirty-six consolidated schools have been established since Oct. 1, 1923, while 144 one-teacher schools have been abandoned.

While there are 122 rural schools in Kentucky with more than four teachers, 91 four-teacher schools, 131 three-teacher schools and 445 two-teacher schools, the vast majority of the youngsters in the rural districts of the State learn their "Three R's" in the one-room, one-teacher school, which there are 6153 in the State.

Women's Gloves

(Street Floor)
Women's Slip-on Mocha Gloves, prix seam sewn, spear point back; gray and mode.
Women's Fancy Cuff French Suede Gloves.
Women's Fancy Cuff French Kid Gloves.

Women's Two-Clasp Reynier Kid Gloves, pique sewn, embroidered backs, all the desired shades. \$3.50
Women's Imported French Doeskin Slip-on Gloves, yellow and white. \$3.75
Women's Domestic Doeskin Slip-on Gloves, yellow with black stitching. \$3.75

Women's and Children's Wool Gloves, in short and gauntlet styles, in the desired colors.

If you are not sure of the size, we suggest the use of our

MERCHANDISE CERTIFICATES
On sale at CASHIER'S DESK, Street Floor

Christmas Suggestions for

Blankets

FOR \$45 A PAIR
Finest Quality White All-Wool Blankets, cut separately and bound all around with 4-inch colored satin bindings in rose, blue, pink, yellow, lavender, Copenhagen blue and all white.

FOR \$20 A PAIR
Nicely Finished All-Wool Blankets, cut singly and bound with 3-inch colored satin bindings to match in rose, blue, pink and lavender.

FOR \$15 A PAIR
Excellent Quality All-Wool Blankets, bound with 3-inch colored bindings to match border in rose, blue, pink, yellow and lavender.

FOR \$12.75 A PAIR
Excellent Quality All-Wool Plaid Blankets, bound with 3-inch colored satins; rose and white, blue and white, gray and white, tan and white, lavender and white, yellow and white.

FOR \$12 EACH
Beautiful All-Wool, Colored, Single Blankets, bound with 3-inch colored satin bindings, in rose, blue, yellow and lavender.

FOR \$8.50 EACH
Kenwood Slumber Throws—Selected wool in homespun weave. An extra covering for bed, couch or chair, and a most comfortable shoulder throw. Light in weight, yet very warm. In six beautiful colors, bound in 3-inch satin to match. Pink, blue, rose, lavender, blue-gold, tan. Size 60x72.

FOR \$6 EACH
All-Wool, Colored, Single Blankets, bound with 3-inch colored satins; solid colors and some with 6-inch panel border design, in rose, blue, tan, and lavender.

R. H. STEARNS CO

BOSTON

Penn
Florist

Roses \$4 to ... doz.

Give Flowers

No other Christmas gift is more in keeping with the true spirit of Christmas. Let this partial list suggest the wealth of glorious flowers and plants:

Cut Flowers

- Beautiful specimens of Orchids, each \$4 and \$5
- Gardenias, with sprays of foliage, \$2 each
- Lilies of the Valley, bunch of 2 doz., \$6
- Sweet Peas, bunch of 2 doz., \$3
- Violets, corsage bouquet, \$3 to \$8

Potted Plants

- Poinsettia (illustrated), the Christmas flower, with gorgeous bright red blossoms, \$3 up
- Begonias, choicest varieties; delicate pinks and rich reds, \$3 to \$10
- Cyclamen (illustrated), blooming all winter, pink, red, salmon, white, \$3 to \$12
- Scotch Heather, a dainty plant; each \$4 upwards
- Orange Trees, laden with fruit, per plant, \$6 up

Cyclamen, \$3 to \$12

- Corsage Bouquets of Sweet Peas and Orchids, also Lilies of the Valley, \$10
- Corsage of Choicest Gardenias, \$6
- Roses, many varieties, per dozen, \$4 to \$12

Penn's Telegraph Delivery Service
Phone Beach 3210

means guaranteed delivery of flowers
anywhere in the United States or Canada
in time for Christmas.

Penn The Florist

124 Tremont Street—Facing Park Street Church, Boston

Poinsettia, \$3 up

B. & M. Plans Rehabilitation of Finances and Operation

1000 Miles Non-Paying Trackage to Be Abandoned—Trucks and Motor Busses to Be Used

Complete reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad both with respect to operation and financing is proposed in a plan made public by Homer Loring, chairman of the executive committee of the directors.

Eventual abandonment of 1000 miles of unprofitable trackage—more than one-third of the total mileage of the system—a bond issue of \$125,000,000 and the establishment of motor bus and truck service on a large scale are the outstanding features of Mr. Loring's program for the rehabilitation of the road. Reconditioning of main lines for more efficient operation and the rearrangement of the Boston terminals for more economy and better service also are proposed.

The contemplated substitution of motor apparatus for steam trains on the less profitable branch lines will go into effect soon. If the Interstate Commerce Commission approves. One of the first sections to be thus motorized, it is said, will be the Newburyport branch running between Wakefield Center and Newburyport. Whether the entire branch or only parts of it will be treated in this manner has not been determined.

What other branch lines are to be affected is not revealed, owing to the fact that the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission must first be obtained and because the railroad is still pursuing its investigations to determine to what extent motor vehicles can be substituted.

There are, however, petitions pending before the commission seeking the discontinuance of the lines from Manchester, N. H., to Henniker Junction, N. H.; from Manchester to Milford, N. H.; both of which haul passengers and freight; and the freight line from North Acton, Mass., to Nashua, N. H., and the network of trackage around Tewksbury and

Lowell Junction, Mass. These four lines, together with the Newburyport branch, aggregate about 131 miles of trackage.

It is disclosed in Mr. Loring's statement that the present applications will be followed by others until the total mileage slated for abandonment will be about 1000.

He points out that an analysis of freight traffic shows that 45 per cent of the mileage is handled only 3 per cent of the business. Annual losses on the 131 miles, the abandonment of which has been asked, are \$250,000 a year, he states.

In this connection, Mr. Loring says: "Since it is evident that the road must depend for its profits on some 600 to 800 miles of main lines, it is of major importance that these lines should be put in first-class condition. This requires more passing tracks, some grade reductions, heavier locomotives, and the resulting changes in bridges, turntables, and engine houses; possible electrification, etc. Today the heaviest locomotives owned by the company can be operated only on one division, from Rotterdam Junction to East Deerfield.

"It is probable that within a few years cheap power will be available in central and western Massachusetts. The Hoosac Tunnel was electrified in 1911. Preliminary reports indicate substantial savings from further electrification. The main line of the Boston & Maine handles a very large freight business into New England, and should be afforded every modern facility which can be used with profit."

Referring to the Boston freight and passenger terminals, Mr. Loring says that the property is worth \$33,000,000 and is taxed annually for \$900,000. These terminals, he says, are badly arranged, inefficient to operate and expensive to maintain. It

is proposed to release a large amount of this property for profitable use.

The plan for financial readjustment calls on the various stockholders of the various companies that make up the Boston & Maine system to subscribe to \$13,000,000 in certain specified amounts at par to new prior preference stock, the amount thus received to be spent on improvements.

Bond Issue Planned

The approximate amount of the direct obligations of the present company is \$125,000,000 and an issue of mortgage bonds to that amount is proposed. Placing of a prior lien mortgage on the railroad to secure growth of traffic of the transit lines during recent years. During the terms of John H. Hyman as Mayor of New York, he showed that this increase had been from 1,000,000,000 to 1,500,000,000, while during the preceding administrations of Mayors Gaylor and Mitchell the annual increase was only from 800,000,000 to 1,000,000,000.

The contrast between the present administration and its predecessors was shown in the amounts appropriated for new subway construction. The Gaylor and Mitchell administrations devoting \$10,000,000 to this purpose while the Hyman administration has appropriated through the board of estimate only about \$5,000,000.

That the city was able to set aside large funds for this purpose, contrary to assertions that its debt limit would be impaired, was charged by Mr. Harkness in his statement that while the large sums were being expended by earlier administrations, the city debt limit margin was never over \$20,000,000, while in 1922 and 1923, during Mr. Hyman's term, this limit has at times been as high as \$30,000,000.

He also stated that communications addressed to the board of estimate by the Transit Commission were seldom answered and that communications of this character were pigeonholed.

While no direct accusations have been made against the Mayor at the sessions, numerous references are made to the "observers" for various organizations, and a small number of spectators. The much looked for "political sensation" has not developed.

No indication has yet been made officially as to whether or not Mayor Hylan will be called to the stand, and the proceedings thus far have been confined so largely to technical, financial and legal matters incident to the delays in subway construction that the large crowd of spectators present in the early days of the hearing has decreased until today, the only persons present were the lawyers, newspaper representatives, "observers" for various organizations, and a small number of spectators. The much looked for "political sensation" has not developed.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN ROAD MANAGEMENT PASSES FROM B. & M.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Dec. 20.—The announced plan of the Boston & Maine Railroad to withdraw from participation in the management of the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad was accomplished at a meeting of the board of directors of the latter railroad here today.

Resignations of the former board of directors were accepted, including those of the Boston & Maine, and a new board elected, consisting entirely of Vermont citizens interested in the industries served by the line. Charles H. Stearns of St. Johnsbury was elected president. It was expected that the new board will assume direct management of the property on Jan. 1.

The St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain railroad as at present operated extends from St. Johnsbury to Swanton, a distance of 50 miles. The road also has a line extending from St. Johnsbury East to Lunenburg, 22 miles long, which is leased to and operated by the Maine Central Railroad. The road has been operated by the Boston & Maine since 1887.

IMPETUS TO CHILD TOL BAY

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 13 (Special Correspondence).—Indorsement of the national child labor amendment was voted unanimously by the Oklahoma State Legislature at its meeting here today in a resolution which urged the Oklahoma State Legislature, which met in January, to ratify the amendment. The council represents the Federated Women's Clubs, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Young Women's Christian Association, business and professional women's clubs, and several other organizations.

READING RIGHTS SOLD

NEW YORK, Dec. 20. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was reported today to have sold to the First National Bank its block of reading rights, entitling holders to purchase shares of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. The Baltimore & Ohio's holdings represented about 20 per cent of the outstanding stock with a market value of approximately \$12,000,000.

Latin America will have a friend, and a well-informed one, in Congress in the person of Hiram Bingham. Senator-elect from Connecticut. So will the air service, for Mr. Bingham was an aviator pilot during the World War. Besides having spent his early manhood as a lecturer on South American affairs at big eastern universities, he has traveled extensively throughout our sister republics to the south. He speaks Spanish fluently. In the course of several expeditions of exploration, he crossed South America in a dozen directions. What Mr. Bingham thinks about the Monroe Doctrine is indicated by one of his books entitled "The Monroe Doctrine: an Obsolete Shibboleth." F. W. W.

Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, is a Treasury official who believes in practicing what the Treasury preaches. He loads himself down every day with a pocketful of the 1924 silver dollars which Mr. Mellon's department is trying to popu-

TRANSIT INQUIRY INTEREST WANES

Technical Testimony Too Much for Those Looking for "Political Sensation"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Leroy T. Harkness, member of the Transit Commission, testifying before Justice McAvoy, today, cited the increasing growth of traffic of the transit lines during recent years. During the terms of John H. Hyman as Mayor of New York, he showed that this increase had been from 1,000,000,000 to 1,500,000,000, while during the preceding administrations of Mayors Gaylor and Mitchell the annual increase was only from 800,000,000 to 1,000,000,000.

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will investigate financing, the language used in teaching, administrative methods, rural education, and payment or non-payment of tuition for the higher school course. Dr. Paul Monroe of teachers' college, Columbia University, who made a survey of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, heads the present investigation Commission, the other members of which are Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, and Dr. Taver of Manila.

IMPERIAL VALLEY PLAN PRESENTED

Mr. Weeks' Interest in Flood Control Is Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Urging the Federal Power Commission to insure the growth of the Imperial Valley in California against floods by providing better water control, William N. Fawcett of El Centro, Calif., today called upon John W. Weeks, chairman, presented data regarding the extent of the production of the valley and set forth the importance of safeguarding it.

The valley, which is irrigated, lies between the sea level and 100 feet above it. Mr. Fawcett declared that the valley should give way there would be no way for the water to escape safely, people would be trapped, and there would be an enormous loss of property. Mr. Fawcett declared that about 13,000 head of cantaloupes were shipped from the valley last year, besides vast quantities of grapes and other products.

The policy of the Government is to take such protective action where it is needed. It already has done so in the Mississippi and Sacramento valleys and the Imperial Valley question will be taken up by the commission shortly.

Flood control is only one element of a big problem which is now before Congress, the others being irrigation and power. There is also an international angle as the amount of water shut off from Mexico would have to be considered. Mr. Fawcett is on record as opposing the Swing-Johnson bill, but flood control he regards as a different matter, and is a subject with which he is sympathetic. It is generally reported.

KRUPP WORKS GET \$10,000,000 LOAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Banking interests have granted a \$10,000,000 five-year loan to the Krupp Iron Works of Essen, the most famous of the German munition plants during the war, but which have been converted so that they can manufacture agricultural implements, railroad equipment and other peace-time machinery.

Negotiations in connection with the arrangement of this financing have been under way for a fortnight. It is understood.

The Krupps are the owners of the Krupp Iron Works of Essen, the most famous of the German munition plants during the war, but which have been converted so that they can manufacture agricultural implements, railroad equipment and other peace-time machinery.

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Chain Store Leases

We can furnish all available locations in the 100% district of every city in the southwest.

McNeny & McNeny

Realtors
Praetorian Building, Dallas, Tex.

DIAMOND RINGS

\$125 \$150

Above: Two of the famous Long-worship rings—beautiful examples of the jeweler's art—and exclusive with us.

The diamonds are the highest grade, white stones—perfectly flawless—with the integrity of this house squarely behind them.

The settings are hand-made hard platinum, exquisitely carved, revealing the craftsmanship of the true artist.

The values are exceptional.

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\$200, \$250, \$300, \$500, \$750

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Jewelry Since 1870
41 Summer St., Boston

NEBRASKA FARMERS EXTEND THEIR BEET SUGAR ACREAGE

Favorable Conditions in Industry Are Reducing Number of Mortgages—Year's Production Best on Record Except for 1920-1921 Season

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Nebraska has produced 1,340,000 100-pound bags of sugar during the year just closing from 64,000 acres of land, the largest crop in its history, save during 1920-21, according to Edward Simons, in charge of the five factories of the Great Western Sugar Company in the North Platte Valley. The Great Western officers now are negotiating with the co-operative association of beet-raisers, which acts as the marketing organization of the growers, as to the terms of the contracts to be signed for next year.

Growers expressed themselves satisfied with the price named in the 1924 contract, which will also be the minimum in the 1925 contract. They objected last year to the \$5.50 a ton minimum, asserting that the price would not pay the cost of production, but in the working out of the contract for 1924 they actually received \$3.34 a ton. This contract provides that the \$5.50 will be paid upon delivery of the beets, and additional sums from time to time as the market rises, based on the price the product brings in the New

York market, the percentage of sugar content being also a factor. Until the new contract is signed, the acreage for next year cannot be determined. Three factors, says Grant L. Shumway, secretary of the State Department of Agriculture and himself a beet grower, point to a considerable acreage increase. Congress has instructed the Secretary of the Interior to make settlement with those who purchased irrigated land from the Government and found themselves obligated, in the end, to pay a larger sum than the Government estimated would be the cost, and this relieves the financial needs of a number. The profit in raising beets at present prices is attracting more farmers into this form of production, and in addition there is an unusual amount of land in the process of being irrigated here. This means the use of alfalfa and other crops for several years for enriching the soil.

The increasing prosperity of the individual beet farmer is reflected in the decrease in the number of chattel mortgages filed. The practice for many years has been for banks to finance the purchase of seed, seed bed preparation and labor, taking a chattel mortgage on the crop as security and taking their money out of the beet checks, which are jointly made, as they pass through their hands.

NEW HIGHWAY TO AID JERSEY CITY TRAFFIC

Road Through Newark to Elizabeth to Cost \$12,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A new highway, 13 miles in length, a part of which will be through a covered cut, is to be constructed running from the entrance of the new vehicular tunnels in Jersey City through Newark to Elizabeth, N. J. An agreement was reached between the city commissioners of Jersey City and the state Highway Commission to this effect, it was stated by Maj. William G. Sloan, highway commissioner for New Jersey.

Bids are to be asked the first of the year for the work which, it is said, will be the first truck trunkline highway in the world, and the work is estimated to cost \$12,000,000.

A feature of the project will be the carrying of the traffic to and from the tunnels to the outskirts of Jersey City promptly through a cut, the road of which, it is estimated, will cost \$1,000,000. It is expected that the work will be completed by 1926, coincident with the opening of the tubes under the Hudson River.

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Writing Cases from\$7.75
Men's Fitted Toilet Kits from\$3.00
Suit Cases, Enamel Cloth, from\$7.50
Auto Lunch Kits from\$16.00
Leather Suit Cases from\$19.50
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Women's Fitted Over-night Cases Small size from\$25.00
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Washington Observations

Washington, Dec. 20. THAT first test vote in the Senate on the attempt to pass the postal pay bill over the presidential veto shows that Calvin Coolidge, like Woodrow Wilson, also has "a little group of willful men" on his hands. There were 13 Republicans among them. With the exception of James Couzens, of Michigan, and Howell, of California, and R. B. Howell and G. W. Norris, of Nebraska, all of them ranked as recently as Nov. 4 as "Coolidge men." Two were re-elected to the Senate in addition to their own merits on the Coolidge tidal wave that swept their states—Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey, and Charles L. McNary, of Oregon. The others—A. B. Cummins, of Iowa; W. L. Jones, of Washington; W. B. McKinley, of Illinois; D. A. Reed, of Pennsylvania; S. M. Shortridge, of California; R. N. Stanford, of Oregon, and J. W. Wadsworth, of New York—do not deny Coolidge's allegiance, either. In most cases their alibi for hostility to the President on the postal bill is entangling campaign pledges.

Appointment of Col. Joseph W. McIntosh of Illinois, as comptroller of the currency, calls attention to the fact that Illinois has had something of a mortgage on that job. During the last 30 years, five comptrollers have come from that State. James H. Eckles of Illinois was comptroller in 1893, during the second Cleveland Administration. Charles G. Dawes succeeded him when William McKinley took office in 1897. William R. Ridgely, another Illinoisan, was comptroller under President Taft, and Henry M. Dawes, brother of General Dawes, was appointed to the post by President Harding in 1921. Mr. Coolidge goes to the Commonwealth of Lincoln and Grant for another guardian of our paper money. Colonel McIntosh was for many years an official of the Armour Packing Company at Chicago. Since 1920 he has been director of finance of the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation. He saw active war service in France, Italy and the Balkans in 1917 and 1918.

At the White House this week inquiries about the state of the Navy were advised by President Coolidge to read a speech on the subject made by Senator Hale, of Maine, last May. Mr. Hale is chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. Probably with the exception of persons who have a habit of reading the Congressional Record, the speech attracted little attention. Members of Congress long have complained that many important utterances on Capitol Hill fail to catch the public eye and ear. When Warren G. Harding, as President-elect, visited the press gallery of the Senate in the winter of 1919-20, he mentioned "the best speech I ever made"—on the League of Nations, in September, 1919—and lamented that nobody dignified it with notice.

Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, is a Treasury official who believes in practicing what the Treasury preaches. He loads himself down every day with a pocketful of the 1924 silver dollars which Mr. Mellon's department is trying to popu-

Latin America will have a friend, and a well-informed one, in Congress in the person of Hiram Bingham. Senator-elect from Connecticut. So will the air service, for Mr. Bingham was an aviator pilot during the World War. Besides having spent his early manhood as a lecturer on South American affairs at big eastern universities, he has traveled extensively throughout our sister republics to the south. He speaks Spanish fluently. In the course of several expeditions of exploration, he crossed South America in a dozen directions. What Mr. Bingham thinks about the Monroe Doctrine is indicated by one of his books entitled "The Monroe Doctrine: an Obsolete Shibboleth." F. W. W.

Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, is a Treasury official who believes in practicing what the Treasury preaches. He loads himself down every day with a pocketful of the 1924 silver dollars which Mr. Mellon's department is trying to popu-

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Style No. 532, 20" high, with 22 in. x 14 in. shade and fringe and 22 in. x 14 in. shade and fringe. Price Complete, \$27.50

ADHERENTS OF MANY CREEDS FINANCE BROADWAY TEMPLE

Methodism's Projected Skyscraper Church, a Community Investment in Religion, Backed by Residents of Many States as New Ideal in Service

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—People of

many creeds and from half of the United States have bought bonds to advance the building of a Methodist church in New York City. It is a unique story of a community investment in religion and it is a unique church which is to be erected in the desire to serve the community.

The church is the vision of a man who grew up in the Kansas cornfields and preached among the Colorado mountains. He came to New York and looked in vain for a temple on the great city skyline. The feet which had walked the furrowed earth of Kansas took a firmer grip on the city asphalt and the head which had been upturned to glimpse the peaks of mountains kept its eyes on the metropolitan skyline. And there he took his stand. It may not be apparent among the tall buildings of trade and commerce, but there is inherent goodness in New York, said the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reiser.

Three years ago he became pastor of the Chelsea Methodist Church, which had moved out of the Chelsea and into the Washington Heights section. Of the district it is said that in general terms it contains no very rich and no very poor citizens. It is a big middle-class section, like many middle-class cities throughout the United States, except that it might be difficult to find another community of 400,000 population, and with similar characteristics, without a Young Men's Christian Association.

Children Neglected

Dr. Reiser has seen his church grow from a membership of 200 to one of 1200. Then he launched his campaign. "Do you know," he asked, "that in this district of 400,000 population only four churches seat as many as 1000 persons and that actually there are fewer church seatings in the entire city than there were in 1910?"

"Of the 2,000,000 Protestants in the city only 425,000 are members of local churches. 1,000,000 New York children are without religious education, and 800,000 never see a Bible. There are 63 first-class theaters in the city but no outstanding church not submerged by skyscrapers. There are 38 fewer Protestant churches in the city than there were 25 years ago and 56 per cent of the Protestants here do business on a basis of a year for everything from preacher to music."

All of this he said, and the members of his church listened. They had proved that it pays to invest for good, because they had seen a piece of property which they purchased for \$200,000 increase in four years to a valuation of \$400,000. The property is on Broadway from One Hundred Seventy-third Street to One

Hundred Seventy-fourth Street, the very highest part of the city.

Financing the Project

The members started out and collected \$500,000 in subscriptions from 2000 persons toward second mortgage church bonds. Then they turned their attention to those who could make larger investments. They wrote to their friends in other states, and the first outside subscriptions began to pour in. Downtown New York at first was indifferent. Then a Jew came forward with \$10,000 to launch the campaign of the downtown teams.

The hotel men of the city put about \$25,000 into the undertaking, giving a series of free luncheons and dinners which have brought together people from all parts of the city and from many different religious denominations. There have been added to those whose subscriptions for a \$100 bond represents the strictest economy and saving, larger investors.

Now the first \$1,000,000 has been subscribed and about a quarter of the second \$1,000,000 which will make up the second mortgage bonds, the first mortgages to be taken care of by loans as the building progresses.

The structure is to be an unusual one for a church for it is designed to fill many varieties of needs for an entire community, welcoming those of many creeds to use its facilities as it has welcomed the bond subscriptions from those of many creeds. Washington Heights is a section of six-story buildings, so that the 24 stories of the Broadway Temple will loom 18 stories above its neighbors.

Service to Community

The high tower will be a lodging house for young men, containing 500 rooms, each with a view of the Hudson River or Long Island Sound. The tenants of these rooms who might otherwise be entering dark, food-scented hallways to reach dark, airless rooms, will approach the tower through the hallway of the church.

Wings at either side of the church will be devoted to apartments to house some 1000 persons. The roof will be utilized for a day nursery, not a nursery in which working mothers will leave their children, but a nursery for middle-class mothers whose city dwellings afford no backyards in which children may play and who have no servants to take their children to the parks. These mothers will thus be freed for work in their own homes, or for shopping, or for recreation. The basement of the building will be used for a gymnasium and social hall.

So it is that the spire which will be put upon New York's skyline will represent a community undertaking on the part of all kinds of men and women, proving that neighborliness may be found in New York as in Kansas and Colorado.

Progress in the Churches

Plans for an interdenominational foreign mission convention to be held in Washington from Jan. 28 to Feb. 2 have been announced by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America. The conference will be attended by 5000 delegates, representing 97 contributing boards of virtually all the Protestant denominations.

President Coolidge, the announcement said, will head a list of speakers, among whom will be J. H. Oldham of London, general secretary of the International Missionary Council; N. W. Rowell of Toronto, and the leading missionaries of foreign countries.

The purpose of the convention, said Dr. James L. Barton of Boston, chairman of the committee, is primarily to "mobilize the active Protestants of North America in an effort to prove to the disturbed countries abroad that the solution of their troubles lies in the application of Christian principles."

Sixty Protestant missionaries representing the Church Missionary Society, the United Presbyterian Church of North America and the Sudan United Mission—are at work in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The Christian community numbers only about 1500. In French West Africa, with a population of more than 12,000,000, the Christian community numbers scarcely 100,000 and there are some 75 Protestant missionaries.

The Federal Council's commission on evangelism has issued in pamphlet form the "Topics for the Universal Week of Prayer," from Jan. 4 to Jan. 10, together with suggestive material for guidance. The material was prepared by Dr. Robert E. Spencer, formerly president of the Federal Council.

The same material will be in use by the British and foreign representatives of the World's Evangelical Alliance and has been translated into foreign languages and circulated in 38 foreign countries and in South America.

After Mrs. Frank B. Kellogg, wife of the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, had opened a Sale of Work for the Church Army, Prebendary Carlile announced that it had been proposed to send a party of Church Army Crusaders to the United States in 1925. Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley, one of the army's vice-presidents, has recently returned from a visit to America, bringing with him a cordial invitation from American bishops for the crusaders. Two officers will proceed to the United States next March to make arrangements for the large party who probably will sail in May.

Many theological seminaries do not efficiently instruct their pupils in the present-day problems of religion, although some are installing more modern curriculums, according to a poll of 100 deans and presidents of church colleges, conducted by the Homiletic Review.

An appeal is made for £7000 for the repair of Lichfield Cathedral. A further £1500 is required for the preservation of Stoke Poles Church and grounds, where the poet Gray wrote his "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard."

More than 30,000 young people attended the Epworth League summer institutes of the Methodist-Episcopal Church in various parts of the United States, according to Dr. W. E. J. Gratz, editor of the Epworth Herald and in charge of institute work. The ideal underlying the institute movement, a big summer training school for the youth of Methodism, he explains, is to build up individual character and to develop the power of leadership so that the young people who attend the institutes will return to their local churches and home communities and put into practice the leadership they have attained at the institutes.

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GREAT BRITAIN GUN ELEVATION NOTE GUARDED BY MR. HUGHES

White House Agrees Such a Note Has Been Received
But Adds It Was an Old One—Senator Seeks
Its Contents

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The admission at the White House that a note had been received by the United States from Great Britain relative to the proposed elevation of guns on battleships did not, as was at first supposed, refer to a new note but to the one received by the State Department last summer which was the second note addressed to it on the subject by the British Government.

The text of this note was never given out to the answer to it. Mr. Hughes in his campaign speeches said that it was not a diplomatic question but of "naval economics."

The subject has come up recently in the House of Commons in the form of inquiry as to the policy of the present Government on that subject, the former notes having been sent under the Ramsay MacDonald régime. In the United States Senate, Peter G. Gerry (D.), Senator from Rhode Island, has insisted that the Senate should be informed in regard to the contents of the note.

The Government holds that gun elevation is not properly a matter of interest of economy.

Three New Stamp Issues and the Post in Netherlands India

THE Soviet Government of Russia is going to bring out another series of stamps in honor of Lenin, to contain 14 values, of uniform design and of the same size as the Russian stamps of 1913. The stamps are to bear a portrait of the leader reproduced from a picture by the Russian artist Kozlov.

Another issue in preparation is to be a charity emission supplied by surcharging the current series with a new value and the words "U. R. S. S. For the Inhabitants of Leningrad Victims of the Flood."

Another important addition to new issues is the special series for Ascension, these being the first permanent stamps for this tiny British possession in the South Atlantic. The lonely island of Ascension, with an area of only 34 square miles, has been a part of the British Empire since 1815, and was discovered by the Portuguese on Ascension Day, 1501. It is fortified, or rather was considered so in the old days, and its population is about 500. The first separate stamps for use on the island were created a short time ago by overprinting the large-sized pictorial type of St. Helena, and the permanent series is identical with, of course, the name of Ascension in place of St. Helena.

There is some talk of an entirely new series for the Dutch East Indies, and perhaps this may have something to do with those "sessions" no longer being considered a colony. The new Constitution of the Netherlands makes the Dutch East Indies an integral part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and there is provision under this constitution for the ruling monarch to submit an annual detailed report on the conditions of the Government of Netherlands India, while all future laws adopted by the government of the islands are to be approved by the states general of the Netherlands Government.

An Early Postal System
The story of the Dutch post office in the East Indian Archipelago goes back for a period of over 200 years, but like the country itself, very little is known of its early days. It is now more than 60 years since stamps were first introduced there, and when it is recalled that the initial issue was imperforate, Netherlands India occupies a very prominent place in the list of stamp-issuing countries. Netherlands India or the Dutch East Indies includes the large islands of Java, Sumatra and Celebes, the greater part of Borneo, parts of New Guinea and Timor, the Moluccas and a host of other islands too numerous to mention. In the beginning there was little or no postal communication except in Java, but today the service is universal throughout that part of the Archipelago which is under Dutch rule and must now be considered a part of Holland.

The first Dutch Indian post office was opened at Batavia, the seat of the Government, in 1714, and here letters were accepted and dispatched as opportunities offered, while those arriving from Europe and elsewhere were left there for their owners to claim. Those were the days of the old East India Company, when the throne of Holland was Governor-General, but many years were to pass before a regular overland postal system was established in the country. Even some short time prior to the introduction of the first postage stamps there was no general organization of the service, and direct communication existed only between the principal towns in Java. Although now almost forgotten, it was Louis Bonaparte who was indirectly the means of properly establishing the postal system in the country. When Napoleon's brother ascended the throne of Holland he dispatched Marshal Daendels to the Indies as Governor-General, and although this retrograde Dutchman was not altogether a success as a colonial administrator he did at least do some-

thing for the postal service. It was owing to his initiative that the highway through the entire length of the island was laid out, and this great trunk road, which took over a year to complete, was the means of opening up the island to postal communication. The first overland communication in Java had been established about 1798—between Batavia and Bantam—but this was far from useful until Daendels' work was completed. Along this highway post stages and post houses were erected for the accommodation of horses and couriers, and on Jan. 18, 1808, the first postal regulations came into operation.

First Postal Regulations
This innovation extended regular postal communication from Batavia to Bantam, Batavia to Semarang via Buitenzorg, Preanger, Cheribon and Pekalongan, and from Semarang along the northern coast to Sourabaya, while the first regular post offices with officially appointed postmasters in charge were established at Batavia, Semarang, and Sourabaya. The mails were carried by mounted men, accompanied by a guide, and at night by a torchbearer, too. The postage was paid in cash, and on letters over half an ounce, from Batavia to Semarang, the fee was 2 rупes, and 3 rупes on letters sent from Batavia to Sourabaya, while unpaid letters were charged an additional sum of 25 per cent of the original amount.

Prior to 1818, foreign correspondence was carried by the sailing ships of the East India Company, but in this year an arrangement was made to regulate the conveyance of mail matter via Southampton. A year later this arrangement was declared to apply principally to mails via Marseilles, and afterward to those via Trieste also. Postal agencies were established at Singapore and Penang to deal exclusively with the transmission and sorting of letters coming via Marseilles and Southampton, and these were forwarded by monthly steamboat mail service to Batavia.

Postage Stamps Introduced
When the company ceased to exist and direct Dutch government came into force, arrangements were made for special stamps for use in the Indies. The first consignment of postage stamps for use in Netherlands India was received from Utrecht in 1864. This singularly ugly stamp was printed at the Mint in carmine on yellowish paper, and the denomination was 10 cents, while during the six years of its existence it was generally supplied imperforate. Whether more than one consignment was delivered perforated 12½ by 12 during 1865 is doubtful. The second issue, with values from 1 to 250 cents, was placed on sale in 1870, and it was at this time that the service via Southampton was discontinued, to be followed by the route via Trieste in the following year. The postal authorities then made their own arrangements for mail carrying and the internal facilities offered by the opening of railways in the Indies helped matters considerably. Up to 1876 all mail matter for Europe had to go via Holland, but later a direct exchange of correspondence was arranged with the postal administrations of Austria, China, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, Switzerland and Australia, also with most of the foreign colonies in Asia, and French, Ger-

man and British mail boats were used for this.

The type introduced in 1870, with minor additions and changes, remained in use up till 1892. A year later the parcels post was instituted, Netherlands India having become a subscriber to the International Parcel Post Convention two years previously, and in 1895 arrangements were made with countries outside this convention, too. After 1880, considerable reductions had been effected in postal rates, and by 1889 the postage on a 15 gr. packet going by the direct sea route to Holland was 10 cents—exactly half the amount charged in 1881. The growth of the postal service in the Dutch Indies during the period between 1874 and 1907 may be seen by the number of letters and postcards dealt with at different times during this period: 1874, 2,574,117; 1880, 3,971,608; 1890, 6,366,319; 1900, 10,507,017; 1907, 14,693,530.

Outlying Possessions
The stamps used in this Dutch colony, with its 42,000,000 inhabitants, and an area of 740,000 square miles, have always had as a part of the design the full or abbreviated title, "Nederlandsch Indie," and these stamps have been used throughout the length and breadth of the archipelago. During 1907 it was proposed to adopt special issues for the different parts of what is known as Netherlands India—Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the outlying possessions—a separate series for each of the four main divisions of this vast territory. This has never been done. A compromise was made, however, a year later, when quantities of the then current numeral and queen's head issue were overprinted "Java" and "Buiten Beil" the first for use in the principal island and its dependencies and the second in the outlying possessions. This plan was in operation for some time, but was discontinued, and has never been revived.

HAMBURG DEALS WITH FOREIGN DESERTERS

City Holds Shipowner Liable
for Cost of Handling Cases

BERLIN, Dec. 4. (Special Correspondence)—In amendment of the harbor law the Hamburg Senate has just drafted new regulations to deal with deserters from foreign ships calling at Hamburg. As there is not much temptation, as far as one can see, for either British or American seamen to desert in a German port, it seems probable that the new legislation will be chiefly to apply in the case of sailors from Soviet ships.

The new regulations make it obligatory for the captain of an incoming vessel to give the harbor police a list of all members of his crew who are of non-German nationality in so far as they are not provided with passports that have been duly stamped and indorsed by German passport authorities. The law further provides that persons of this kind who are not duly provided with passports shall have previously notified the police and received their sanction. Cases of desertion must be immediately reported to the police.

The new law provides that should any person belonging to a foreign crew contravene the passport or police regulations the owner of the vessel shall be held liable for the arrest, maintenance and extradition of such person.

The Senate justifies this somewhat high-handed procedure by pointing out the powerlessness of the town to protect itself against the trouble and expense often caused by the desertion of undesirable persons. It urges in justification of the new legislation that it is necessary to put a stop to the increasing plague of alien deserters.

AMERICAN CHILDREN SEND GIFTS ABROAD

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 4. (Special Correspondence)—For some years now it has been the custom at Christmas time for cases of presents to arrive in Yugoslavia from the United States for various schools, particularly for poor schools and those in the south of Serbia. This year many presents have arrived. These presents are sent by American children, accompanied by letters of greeting.

The boxes of presents contain school requirements, exercise books, paint boxes, picture books, toys, balls and even wooden horses. Naturally Yugoslav children are delighted with them. In return they send to America drawings, copy books, picture postcards of the beautiful and romantic parts of Yugoslavia, particularly Dalmatia and Slavonia, sketches of national costumes, and various articles of crafts and handicraft.

SANTA FE FINANCING
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Seven small railroad companies all owned by the Atchafalaya, Tepic & Santa Fe System, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today for authority to issue bonds to a total of \$9,000,000 and to deliver the securities to the National Mortgage Investment Corporation in return for money advanced for construction.

Young Men's Tuxedo Suits In "Specialized" Style, \$50

We offer a service in dress clothes for young men that carries both uplift and inspiration.

The balanced effect of propriety without any sign of the extreme or a bit of exaggeration—distinguishes our productions in our young men's dress outfits designed in all sizes and proportions.

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NEW ZEALAND DAIRY STUDIED

American Visitors Inquire
Into Methods Employed,
Especially Co-operation

AUCKLAND, Nov. 20. (Special Correspondence)—Two visitors from Wisconsin are inquiring into the methods of dairying in New Zealand, and especially co-operation. H. L. Russell, dean of the College of Agriculture in the University of Wisconsin, who is accompanied by Prof. Theodore Macklin, professor of agriculture and economics, told an interviewer that he was very much impressed.

"I know of no other place in the world," he said, "where co-operation has been so highly developed. Some of the co-operative factories in Wisconsin were so large as many of those in New Zealand, and the factories here appeared to be run on a much more satisfactory basis. New Zealand was 'infinitely ahead' of America in the use of milking machines, thought, injurious. Also the percentage of cows tested was higher in New Zealand."

Mr. Russell thought the export control system "a wonderfully constructive step," which, however, would not apply to American conditions. He noticed that meat and dairy export boards had succeeded in reducing freights and other charges. "That is one thing about you people," he said. "You have the courage to go ahead and experiment. You do not tie yourselves to tradition. And I like the system of referring these control laws to the people in the industry for their approval. The referendum is an excellent proposition in matters of this kind. I noticed with a great deal of interest that provision has been made for control to be exercised in the local fruit market."

In America we have no analogue of this, I doubt whether it would be applicable. Our business interests would not stand a Government legislating for local control in commerce."

Mr. Russell added that the delegation had received the warmest welcome and every facility for obtaining information from the agricultural department and the dairy companies.

Maier and Pattison Are Boston Symphony Soloists

The ninth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Boston, was:

Haydn: Symphony in G major (H. & H. No. 10).

Bach: C. P. E. Bach: Concerto for two pianos. Tull: Scherzo for two pianos. Ravel: "La Valse."

Guy Maier and Lee Pattison were the pianists.

The time was when Mr. Cortot was accused of usurping more than his share of a Symphony program because he appeared twice during its course. But Mr. Cortot is a musical personality whose presence would be overwhelmingly felt even though his efforts were confined to a few instances of playing only. This is not the case with Messrs. Maier and Pattison, and although three pieces out of the five on the program were allotted to them (and one of these consisted of three fairly developed movements), they failed to create the impression that their presence on the stage for so great a part of the afternoon was of any moment.

This may have been in part due to the music which they played, in part due to the fact that two pianos are decidedly not better than one, and partly due to the style of playing which these gentlemen cultivate, a style which is not graceful, smooth and full of sentiment. Consequently, although at first marveling at the perfection of their ensemble

LA GUARDIA RETAINS HIS SEAT
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The right of Florentino H. La Guardia (R.), to retain his seat as a member of the House from New York, has been upheld by a house committee which investigated election charges filed by Henry Frank, his Democratic opponent, in 1922.

READING BUYS LOCOMOTIVES
Reading Company has ordered 30 locomotives, valued at approximately \$1,200,000, from Baldwin Locomotive Works.

NEW YORK CITY
The Coward Shoe

Winter Brogues

Built for Wear

Stylish in the popular men's vogue, this Coward Brogue wears long as well. Substantially built along easy lines in Imported Scotch grain and tan calf tested for durability. Toe and seams quadruple stitched. The Coward Shoe hallmark stamped within has stood for quality over a half century.

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(for it is as near perfect as may be) we tire after a time of this somewhat shallow playing, excellent though it may be in many respects. By all means let us hear Messrs. Maier and Pattison at the Symphony concerts, but in reason!

Bach's Concerto
And now to return to the music. Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, if not a great genius like Wilhelm Friedemann, was the great Sebastian's most talented son. He has left much charming music, particularly solo sonatas, but he must of necessity, as is the case with all composers, have written much that was more or less perfunctory. In this latter category this concerto of yesterday afternoon may be placed. The car which Messrs. Maier, Pattison and Koussevitzky lavished upon it was worthy of a better cause. Through three movements it politely ambled along, with soothing monotony.

Monotony there was plenty, but not of the soothing variety. Mr. Bliss likes not the combination of the piano and strings. Consequently this concerto is scored for wind, percussion and strings. If it is anything, it is to be omitted from the conventional composition of the modern orchestra, why not omit the two pianos. Yesterday we for one could not discover that they added materially to the general effect.

More Than Color Needed
As to the music itself, there is little to be said. There are a few measures here and there which arrest the attention by reason of an altogether delightful orchestral coloring, but there must be something more to a composition than occasional splashes of color. However, it is the fashion nowadays to consider disserviceable sounding, ill-written music as a sign of genius and progress. If the hearer protests against it, he is calmly told that he does not understand, and that it sounds perfectly well to those whose ears are educated in such matters. We venture to state, nevertheless, that the music of Stravinsky and his followers, that is, the so-called "modern" music, is not so much advanced as it is advertised to be, and there are other names which might also be cited.

To conclude their part of the entertainment Messrs. Maier and Pattison played a Scherzo by Mr. Edward Burlingame Hill, the eminent Harvard professor. In this piece Mr. Hill timorously ventures into the field of "jazz." Again and again he begins a "jazz" tune, a "jazz" rhythm, and just as he seems about to throw all discretion to the winds he suddenly recollects that he is a professor of music in a state university, and drawing his academic robes about him, scurries to cover the least. Not in this way would a Chabrier have treated such a subject.

The "jazz" style, if such music may be said to have a style, is essentially coarse. If music is to be written in this manner, let it by all means be coarse. We almost were on the point of quoting an old saying about a silk purse, we might also in this connection mention another concerning a shoemaker. But after all we are convinced that the bright lights of Broadway are more conducive to the production of music of this character than are the classic shades of Harvard. Mr. Hill is an excellent musician and an imaginative composer. He may be pardoned this slight lapse of judgment. In the words of a popular novel "Professor, how could you?"

The good "Papa" Haydn was in strange company yesterday, yet did not come off badly. Mr. Koussevitzky played his symphony delightfully. Ravel's "La Valse," too, received a brilliant and sympathetic performance.

S. M.

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"Save for Travel" Accounts Advocated by Many Banks

New Thrift Plan Takes Well—Some Financiers See
End of "Christmas Clubs"—Depositor Has Option
of Trip or an Account

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A "Save for Travel" system of thrift, supplementing and perhaps supplanting the "Christmas Savings Clubs" now operated by many savings institutions, has been projected among banks. In the 2½ months of its activities, it has enrolled more than 600 banks in its association. The amount of money paid out during the period immediately preceding Christmas in these clubs amounts to \$300,000,000. It is stated that this sum is spread out among more than 5000 banks which maintain clubs of this nature, and while it is not a serious drain on some of them, it nevertheless requires a large sum of ready cash.

To circumvent the withdrawal of this money, the save-for-travel plan has been developed. Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Harold Braddock, one of the organizers of the system, stated that railroads and steamship companies are giving their entire cooperation. The method is that of receiving weekly amounts, of a predetermined and stipulated sum, which is to be returned to the depositor at the time desired, for a trip contemplated.

The banks undertaking this work will arrange the schedules and details of the trip, through reference to the central organization. The depositor may use his or her money at the end of a year, or may leave it with the bank for a longer period. Mr. Braddock stated that the original purpose of the Christmas clubs—that of encouraging thrift—has served its purpose, and the banks are carrying these accounts often at a loss, but in the thought that a sufficient number of persons will request their money after careful consideration. Experience has shown, he stated, that about 25 per cent of these people do return their savings, in whole or in part.

The greater advantage of the save-for-travel is the fact that the withdrawals do not occur until the same period, that the amounts on deposit are larger, thereby making interest payments possible, and the co-operation of carriers will make the results more certain. It is believed a periodical retrospective to be sent out to banks conducting this plan, on which will be listed special trips, by amounts and the number of days consumed. These are intended for display and to act as a spur toward attracting new subscribers.

A Low Percentage
Mr. Ellis calculates that the percentage of elementary school children who reach a university is less than 1; to be precise it is .73. This is such a low figure that undoubtedly steps will be taken to increase it.

Details of Increase
The details of this increase are interesting. In England the number rose in that period from 10,983 to 21,707, in Scotland from 8419 to 11,170, and in Wales from 1230 to 2681. The percentage increases for England, Scotland and Wales respectively were 101, 32 and 118. But the relative smallness of the percentage in the case of Scotland is due to the fact that that country had a much larger proportion of university students to begin with.

The number per 1000 of population in the three countries is as follows: England 7.8, Scotland 21.1, and Wales 12. Scotland even now, therefore, has three times as many university students in proportion to population as England. The increase in all three countries is regarded with gratification by educationists.

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NEW ZEALAND'S ISLAND SYSTEM LITTLE KNOWN

Judge Ayson Five Months on Journey Covering the Outlying Parts

AUCKLAND, Nov. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Probably even among New Zealanders there is a good deal of ignorance about the extent of their country's responsibilities in the Pacific. This is due to the fact that some of the islands in this empire within an Empire hardly ever appear in the news of the day.

Samoa, which is a mandate, supplies regular items, and so do the main islands of the Cook group, which became attached to New Zealand more than 20 years ago. The isolation of the Cook Islands is being lessened by the use of wireless. There are other islands, however, hundreds of miles distant from these main "possessions," which are under the Cook Islands administration but which rarely come before the public.

Scattered Island System

It is a proof of the scattered nature of this island system that the Resident Commissioner of the Cook group, Judge Ayson, spent from January to May, this year, in a schooner of the outlying parts. The commissioner has furnished some interesting notes of these lonely spots and the people who live there.

The remote Penrhyn Island, which is nearer the equator than Samoa, is a good specimen of an atoll. A fringe of land 200 to 300 yards wide, broken by reef and sea, encircles a lagoon 12 miles wide from north to south. The resident agent on the island is an Englishman who was wrecked there as a boy nearly 40 years ago.

The commissioner noticed that when the natives went out in a boat to dive for shell, they prayed partly for protection against sharks, and partly for success in their work, and in addition to the usual morning and evening services special prayers are offered up at the beginning and end of voyages.

Raid Formerly Common

There is a wealth of romance and tragedy in these northern islands. Many years ago there were regular raids on them to get natives to work in the Peruvian mines, and until a short time ago there were natives alive at Penrhyn who remembered these visits. Another of the resident agents up there sailed with the notoriously Bully Hayes on several occasions, but eventually had to flee for his life. It surely cannot be denied that the Pax Britannica has brought some good to the Pacific. Suwrow Island, another remote place, is reported to contain buried treasure from Spanish pirate ships. Palmerston Island, which lies more than 200 miles from the nearest island of the Cook group, is remarkable as the San Pablo of Magellan, the first island discovered in the South Sea. It was again discovered by Cook and later visited by the mutineers of the Bounty. The people speak a dialect of English. It is part of the aims of the New Zealand Government to improve communication with these outlying islands and give the inhabitants some education. Otherwise these places seem to give very little trouble.

NEW BRIDGE AIDS TRAFFIC PROBLEM

Bethlehem (Pa.) Structure Eliminates Grade Crossings

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 20 (Special)—Bethlehem's "Hill-to-Hill" Bridge, spanning the Lehigh River and four railroad lines, with seven approaches from important sections, is a unique development in the work of eliminating grade crossings and facilitating the movement of traffic.

The bridge, constructed at a cost of more than \$3,000,000, was opened to traffic last month, a little more than three years having elapsed since the contract was let and the work commenced. During that time a roadway 7200 feet in length, with the seven approaches, had been built from North to South Bethlehem, passing over the tracks of the Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia & Reading, Central of New Jersey, Lehigh, and New England railroads, and forming a link in the through highway from Philadelphia to Wilkes-Barre.

The bridge will eliminate delays formerly encountered at the several railway crossings and furnish a connection with the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, many of whose 26,000 employees use the bridge.

An active campaign was instituted before the final plans were ready to call for bids, and a fund of \$1,200,000 had been raised, included in which were personal contributions of \$50,000 from Mr. Schwab; \$200,000 from the Bethlehem Steel Company, and \$100,000 from the Reading, Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central Railroads, which were among the beneficiaries of the bridge through removing the highway crossings at grade over their tracks. The railroads later offered to increase their donation to \$500,000.

REPUBLICANS SAID TO GAIN IN IRELAND

DUBLIN, Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—There is no doubt that the Republican movement has gained many adherents since the general election last year, for not unnaturally some people who supported the Government then have become disgruntled and have joined the Republicans. These malcontents include many of the demobilized National Army men, the followers of the leader of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, Joseph McGrath, and the Labor Party which is split owing to the differences between their leaders.

But this factor, whereby the Opposition grows stronger as the Government term of office grows longer, is not the only one that is to be considered. It must be pointed out that in all the recent by-elections, there were a large number of abstentions.

and where the polls were highest, the Free State Government's candidate was returned.

In the Cork divisions over 50 per cent—in one case 60 per cent—of the voters exercised their franchise, while in Dublin the figure was only just over 40 per cent. Dublin itself has never expressed any great enthusiasm for either the Free State or the Republican Party, and in practically all the elections, more than half of the voters have kept outside the polling booths.

President Cosgrave recognizes the danger to the country if all the Unionists and Loyalists boycott the Free State Government, and during an interview recently, he did not disguise his desire that men of leisure, position, wealth, and education should take their part in the councils of their country.

WOMEN TO STUDY CITY GOVERNMENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—A series of conferences on the government of New York City have been arranged by the League of Women Voters to enlighten women on municipal management and current legislation. It will be inaugurated with eight round-table conferences at the city headquarters of the league, directed by Dr. Joseph McGoldrick, instructor in the department of politics of Columbia University and aldermanic secretary of the Citizens' Union.

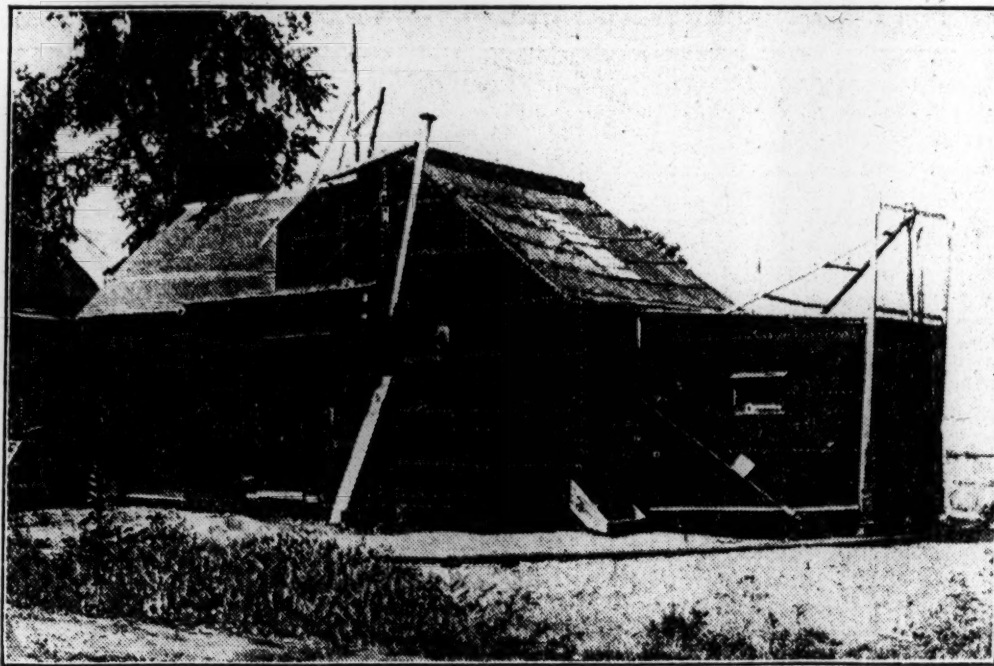
The registration for the round tables will be limited to 20, each of whom will be expected to conduct round-table conferences in her own district, to pass on the information which she has received.

PACIFIC CABLE RATES ARE TO BE REDUCED

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Cable rates from Canada to Australia and New Zealand will be reduced immediately as a result of a decision reached by the Pacific cable board. On ordinary messages the rates will be reduced from 58 to 50 cents a word from here to Australia and from 50 cents to 44 cents to New Zealand. The new tariff applies only to messages originating in Great Britain and Canada. United States tolls remain the same.

The new trade agreement between Canada and the United States is expected to increase the use of the Pacific cable greatly. Already the results of better trade relations between the two dominions are noted in a substantial increase in cable messages between Canadian and Australian business concerns.

The First Studio, a Relic of Motion Picture Pioneer Days



result of a decision reached by the Pacific cable board. On ordinary messages the rates will be reduced from 58 to 50 cents a word from here to Australia and from 50 cents to 44 cents to New Zealand. The new tariff applies only to messages originating in Great Britain and Canada. United States tolls remain the same.

The new trade agreement between Canada and the United States is expected to increase the use of the Pacific cable greatly. Already the results of better trade relations between the two dominions are noted in a substantial increase in cable messages between Canadian and Australian business concerns.

The first motion-picture studio ever built in the United States was erected in 1905 by the Edison Company, and is still preserved as an interesting relic of the pioneer days in this industry. Nothing indicates more clearly the enormous strides made in the motion-picture business within a comparatively few years than this makeshift studio. Compared with the huge and elaborate studios of the present day the original Edison building is a mere shack, measuring only 20 by 25 feet, and being roughly constructed of boards and tarred paper. It was devoid of all the facilities for lighting possessed by the modern studio, and

was mounted on pivots so that it could be swung around a circular track to get the benefit of the sunlight. When it was desired to take pictures in different places, the studio could be moved on wheels, much after the manner of the old-time traveling photographic studio.

ARGENTINA OBTAINS NEW ZEALAND EXPERT

AUCKLAND, Nov. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The Argentine Government, wanting a dairy produce expert, has come to the Dominion and chosen an officer of the dairy

division of the Department of Agriculture. The New Zealand Herald remarks that not many years ago there would have been no hesitation in going to Denmark for such an expert.

This appointment is noteworthy for two reasons. It betokens a determination to raise the standard of dairy produce in the Argentine, which means severer competition with New Zealand. The other point to be noticed is that the expert who is going from New Zealand is to be paid a salary at least tenfold that of the head of the dairy division of his department here. The Herald thinks that the risk of the Dominion's competitors securing its leading experts is less than the danger of the dairy division becoming weakened through failure to pay adequate salaries.

UNITED STATES CHECKS ILLICIT TRADING

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Exportation of liquor from Ontario distilleries and breweries to the United States is to be made more difficult in the future by measures the United States Government is apparently taking to check the illicit international trade. Border points on the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers are to be watched more closely by agents acting in co-operation with the United States enforcement authorities.

Export of liquor is legal under Canadian law, but its import into the United States is illegal. A recent agreement between the legal forces of the two countries resulted in measures which checked the traffic to some extent, but the traffickers inaugurated a system of floating warehouses along the rivers and running was continued. The new arrangement whereby information would be given as to the location of the exporters' stows would probably be most effective.

PREFERENCE IN HOME MARKET URGED FOR AMERICAN FARMER

Institute of Economics Director Says That if He Does Not Succeed the United States Eventually Will Come to Rely on Peasant Farming

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 20—If Siberian butter already has thrown the American farmer does not succeed, this country will come to rely on peasant farming, Dr. E. G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics at Washington, told the annual extension conference at the Massachusetts Agricultural College yesterday.

Dr. Nourse asserted that the American farmer, meeting cheap competition abroad, faced a handicap which might strip him of his foreign markets and he advocated giving the American farmer preference in holding and serving the home market. The co-operative is essential to the success of the farmer, he said.

Labor, Dr. Nourse asserted, has a great opportunity under broad leadership to launch a trades union standard of living rather than one of cheap living.

American agriculture should not be coddled by a benevolent grand-mother in Washington, nor left handicapped at the expense of favored industries, he said, advocating a middle-road policy. Legislation to establish land banks, agricultural colleges and like institutions, he termed sound, but having obtained equal opportunities the farmers should wrest out their profits for themselves, he asserted.

"The international market for food stuffs is no longer at the American's call," he said. "Argentina, Canada, Africa, India and Australia are competing with more cheaply grown products. When Russia reappears, the competition will be still harder for the American farmer, with his expensively raised crops."

LIQUOR AND STILLS SEIZED IN N. CAROLINA

SALISBURY, N. C., Dec. 19 (Special)—One thousand and fifty gallons of liquor, 80,000 gallons of malt liquor and 99 whisky stills were destroyed by federal agents in North Carolina during the month of November. It is announced here by Director Coltrane of the federal prohibition headquarters.

In addition to these liquors and stills, says the report, much paraphernalia used in the manufacture of whisky was destroyed, 17 automobiles were taken and 65 arrests were made.

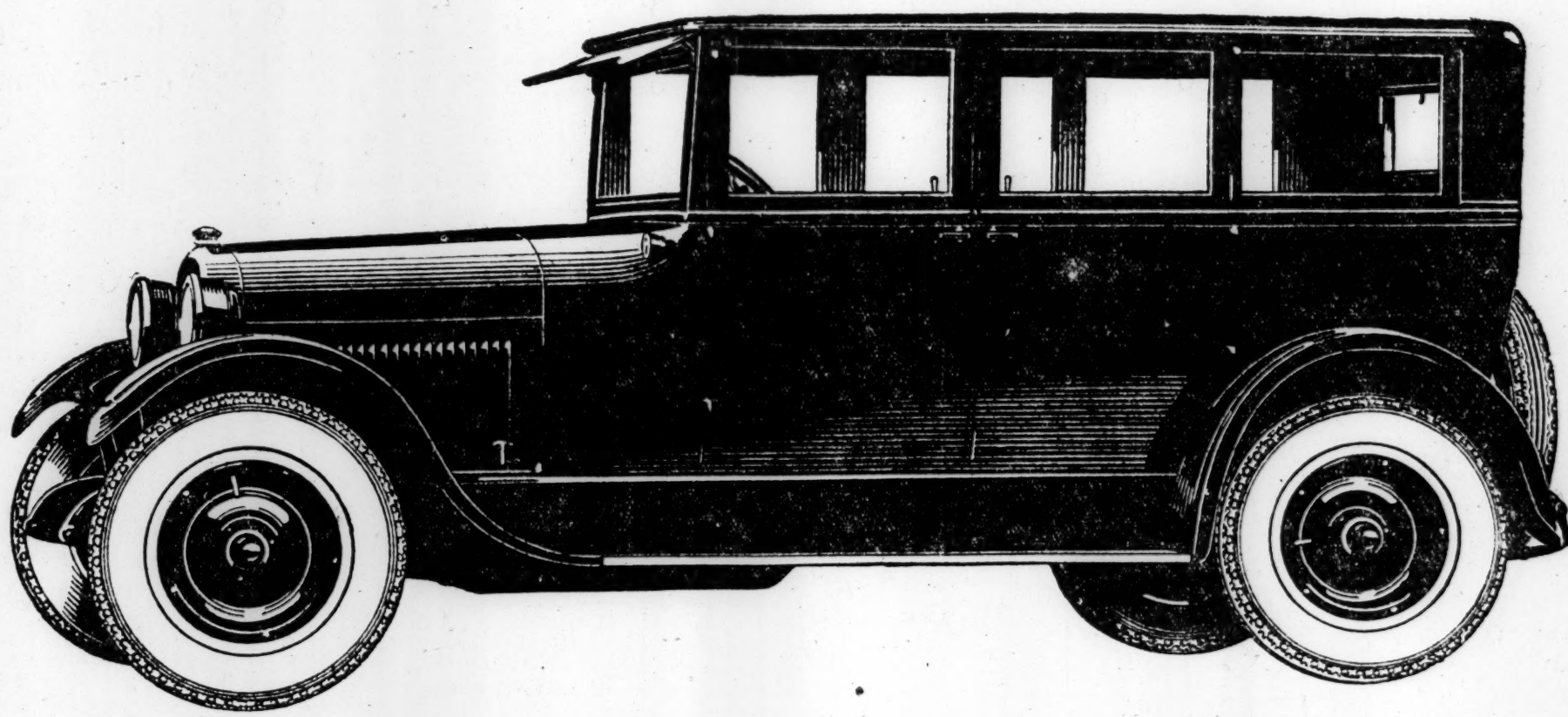
20th ANNIVERSARY REO SEDAN

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REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LANSING, MICHIGAN

Garden Tenement to Grace Avenue A., New York

Empire Mortgage Company Hopes It Will Bring in Sight the Scrapping of the Slums

New York Special Correspondence

THE interests represented by the Empire Mortgage Company have undertaken an experiment in ideal wage-earner's housing which should profoundly influence New York's civic and social welfare. They are bringing the garden tenement into Manhattan Island for the first time. What this means to the people of the congested east and west sides can hardly be imagined, but its sponsors hope that it may eventually bring in sight that long-sought goal—the scrapping of the slums of New York.

For the location of the experimental building, a site facing on three streets has been chosen, on the west side of Avenue "A" between East Sixty-fifth and East Sixty-Sixth Streets. The architect is Andrew J. Thomas and the building, to be constructed under his supervision, Mr. Thomas has perfected a new design for the operation, in which, notwithstanding the handicap of the high land values in Manhattan, he has retained nearly all the advantages of openness and of garden layout which were characteristic of the designs for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's housing in Queens and also the wage-earner's housing of the Bayonne Housing Corporation at Bayonne.

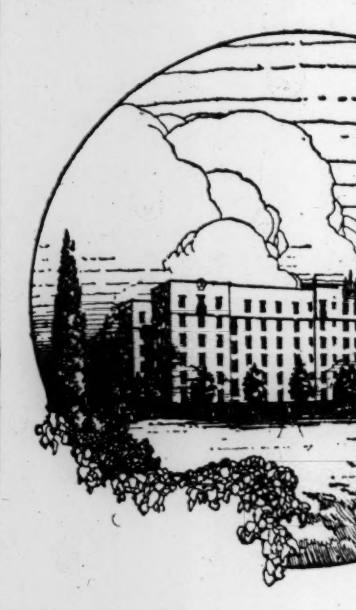
The attached diagram shows the great advance made by this new apartment design over the stereotyped plan used by the speculative builder. It shows the plan of the Empire Mortgage building compared with that of two units of the type commonly used by the speculative builder located on a plot of the same size. The light spaces on the diagram are the courts and other open spaces. In the new design, it will be noticed that nearly all the open space has been concentrated in one big garden court, which is partly open on one side, instead of being scattered among several small, dark courts. The greater economy, as well as the greater liveableness, of the new plan is shown by the statistical comparison. The new plan covers only 56 per cent of the area of the site, as compared with the 75 per cent of the stereotyped apartment house plan, yet it has almost as many rooms per floor—70 as compared with 74, and it has two more bathrooms—18 as compared with 16.

Playground for Children
Tenants in the Empire Mortgage Company's apartments will have well-planned, sun-lit homes with cross-ventilation in every room, fully equipped modern kitchen and bathroom, hot water and steam heat supplied by the landlord; and, in addition, they will enjoy the luxury of a big garden and a playground for the children. The playground is in the form of a sunken garden, and is served by a comfort station in the basement of the building. Some of these advantages, particularly the big sunny courts, the garden outlook and the playground, are not common even on Park Avenue. They are the essentials of a real, human home, but have been gradually abandoned in nearly all classes of city housing, because of the lack of initiative on the part of the builders in meeting the changing conditions of the city's growth. The tenants will have all these advantages, moreover, for a rental which, it is expected, will be within the means of the thrifty householder of the East side.

Since the Avenue "A" project is in a sense an experiment it is not very large, particularly as compared with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's 2125 families housed. With its 82 families, it classes rather with the Bayonne Housing, which accommodates 149 families.

This smaller size is somewhat of a drawback to economy in building costs, and the plot, although fronting on three streets, is only 200x100 feet approximately, a size

which hinders the design of the garden tenement, for which a city block is preferable. Nevertheless, Mr. Thomas's only concession to these adverse conditions is the addition of a story to the structure.

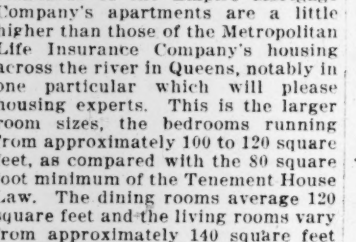


His building covers only 56 per cent of the area of the plot, as compared with 75 per cent in the case of the Metropolitan Housing, and with the 90 per cent allowed by the Tenement House Law. This reduction of covered area has enabled the architect to create a great interior garden, 110 feet long and 37 feet wide. This disposition affords a vista from the rear windows of the front apartments of 70 feet or more—a different condition from the usual close-up of garlands of clothes lines which provide the sole touch of beauty in the outlook from the rear of a typical New York tenement.

Planting on Street Sides
On each of the side streets the front of the building is broken by a large recess of forecourt, 37x20 feet, allowing good space for lawn and planting outside the flagstone walks which lead to the entrances—a touch of cheer which relieves the barrack-like monotony of the usual city street. The fire escapes are hidden away in the courts, a feature in apartment house design on which Mr. Thomas has always insisted.

The building stands free on all four sides, and, since every apartment extends through the building, there is an excellent circulation of air around the exterior walls, providing cross-ventilation in every room. Every apartment has two, and some have three exposures, and there is therefore a goodly number of corner bedrooms.

A Typical Apartment
The typical floor has 14 apartments of four, five and six rooms each. The six-room apartments have two bathrooms, a novelty which Mr. Thomas introduced into the wage-earner's apartments at Bayonne. Bedrooms and bath are separated from the rest of the apartment, an arrangement conducive to privacy. Because of these improvements the housing standards of the Empire Mortgage Company's apartments are a little higher than those of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's housing across the river in Queens, notably in one particular which will please housing experts. This is the larger room sizes, the bedrooms running from approximately 100 to 120 square feet, as compared with the 80 square foot minimum of the Tenement House Law. The dining rooms average 120 square feet and the living rooms vary from approximately 140 square feet



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408-410 Main, 6-8 Pynchon Streets
True Brothers' Corner, Springfield
"Large variety, high grade, fair price"

to 158 square feet, although the law would permit 120 square feet.

The exterior of the building will be severely simple with walls of Holland brick in harmonious buff and orange tones, relieved by ornamental details of terra cotta; hand wrought iron balconies and weathered oak entrance doors.

Altogether, this new housing plan should have a far-reaching influence for good on city housing of all types, whether on Avenue "A" or on Park Avenue. It brings back those essentials of fresh air, sunlight and garden space which people have been led to believe are no longer possible on Manhattan Island.



CHRISTIANIA AMENDS TELEPHONE SYSTEM
CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence)—By 1927, Christiania, bearing its original name of Oslo, will possess an entirely automatic telephone system. Thus, by February, 1925, 4000 more telephones will be connected with the automatic central, whereby the number of automatic telephones within the borders of the city will be 20,000, and that of the old system of telephones between 7000 and 8000. When the automatic system is introduced into all parts of the city, Christiania, whose present population numbers 200,000, will probably have 40,000 telephone subscribers. The number of subscribers may even grow to 80,000 without necessitating any change of the telephone system. Christiania at present has cheaper telephone rates than any other city with a similar number of telephone subscribers.

WORCESTER MAY EXPAND
WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 20 (Special)—The Shrewsbury commission appointed by the Worcester City Council to consider the advisability of annexation of Shrewsbury to Worcester, will recommend at the closing meeting of the year of the City Council on Dec. 29 that the part of the town near Lake Quinsigamond be added to Worcester.

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Broad, Pearl and Central Sts.
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Style, Service and Comfort
280 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

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SPECIALLY PRICED FOR GIFT CHOOSING
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Wayland Square Grocery
Quality Store
High Grade Groceries, Meats and Provisions at Lowest Prices
5 Wayland Square, Providence, R. I.
We have a good supply of fresh Vermont Turkeys for Christmas. Prices very reasonable, 55c to 65c per pound, order them early. Best Mixed Nuts, 20c a pound.
We wish all our patrons a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

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Specially built to accommodate a Radio Set. The Victrola is always the standard in talking machines.
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on our Third and Fourth Floors
—literally thousands of them—are assembled; useful gifts, decorative gifts, gifts that are both beautiful and practical; gifts for which you have been looking, and gifts which offer suggestions which had never occurred to you.

—Rugs —Silverware
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—and Nickel Ware
the variety is large and the range of prices so great that you can certainly solve many a gift problem here and be assured of obtaining high Shepard quality in whatever you may choose.

Galicia Supplies Teachers to All Parts of Modern Poland

Austrian Province Possessed Before War Far Better Educational System Than the Russian

CRACOW, Poland, Nov. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Galicia, or Austrian Poland, or Malopolska, has had no such difficult educational problems with which to cope as that which appertains to, for instance, former Russian Poland.

To understand why this is so, it is necessary to look backward to the period before the great war. It is to be noted that in Austrian Poland, on account of favorable circumstances, among which the heterogeneous nature of the Austro-Hungarian Empire stood foremost, Poles were more free than anyone else.

In general, Galicia possessed just so much autonomy as did not directly clash with the interests of Austria, and here Poles were permitted to raise taxes for schools entirely their own. The Poles were thus able in this district to build schools in addition to those built by the Austrian Government. Those sections of the new Poland which had been under the dominion of Austria or Germany already possessed networks of public schools, when the independence of Poland was proclaimed, and Galicia has been a reservoir for supplying teachers for all sections of modern Poland.

Galicia is composed of four departments or governments: Cracow, Lwow, Tarnopol, and Stanislawow. There are, according to the statistics of 1921-22, 6728 elementary schools in Galicia, but this is insufficient. The illiteracy in Galicia is still considerable: in the eastern part it is about 42 per cent of the population and in the western (Cracow) part it is about 32 per cent. In the Cracow district 85 elementary schools are in the course of construction, but cannot be finished for lack of funds.

Statistics given in the Austrian "Jahrbuch des höheren Unterrichts in Oesterreich" for 1914 show that there were 122 so-called middle schools in Galicia in 1914, with 43,634 students. Corresponding figures in January, 1923, as shown by statistics in Księżnica Polska for 1924, are 160 and 53,823. In addition to this there are 13 seminaries or preparatory schools for teachers. Galicia has had a surplus of teachers, except those of English and French (where an actual shortage exists), and has been able to supply other districts with them.

AUSTRIANS DEFER BOOK PRICE RAISE
VIENNA, Dec. 2 (Special Correspondence)—An increase had been predicted in the price of books just before the Christmas buying, but at a recent meeting of the League of Austrian Book Dealers it was stated that the old prices were to remain the same. The predicted increase would have thrown up the rate 1000 crowns on both the mark and the franc.

This change, slight as it is, is calculated to affect greatly the Christmas sales. The one cloud on the horizon is the report that the German publishers are going to raise their prices in the next few days, and hurried efforts are now being made to get them to postpone this step until after Christmas. From the beginning of the new year it is generally expected that the price of books will increase 20 per cent.

NEBRASKA ENFORCES DRY LAW
LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Under the leader-

ship of Elmer E. Thomas, new federal prohibition director for Nebraska, a series of drives has been made recently against the bootlegging industry centered in Omaha.

Two hundred persons who made a living peddling liquor have been arrested and hundreds of gallons of contraband confiscated, along with 25 automobiles used in the traffic. A number of shipments by railroad made under false descriptions have been captured and confiscated.

DAIL MEN CHANGE VIEWS ON TREATY
DUBLIN, Dec. 7 (Special Correspondence)—P. O'Driscoll, in a letter to the Irish Independent published lately, throws an interesting side light on the attitude of those who are known as anti-Treatyites toward the treaty when it was being discussed in the Dail. He points out that:

Of the 57 deputies who voted against the treaty, over 50 of them had already declared in favor of it. . . . When the official reports of the treaty debates are published, the world will gasp with amazement at some of the arguments used. Most of them were to the effect that the treaty would make the country too prosperous, others that the treaty was too good, and that the British would not evacuate as covenanted for in the treaty, and the most powerful argument against it, in the opinion of many, was that the Governor-General would be an English nobleman.

VIENNA TO START ELECTRIC RAILWAY
VIENNA, Dec. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The first trains hauled by electric locomotives were recently taken through the Arberg tunnel. This tunnel is 6.36 miles long, and the fifth longest in the world, coming after the Simplon, Loetschberg, St. Gothard and Mount Cenis. Work on the electrification of the Arberg was hurried in order that it might be ready in time for the opening of the electric railway between Langen and Bludenz, which is practically ready.

Another item of interest in connection with the electrification of railways is the announcement just made that the Vienna Electric Railway will commence operating next May. Vienna is built of rings within rings. To get across the city it is necessary either to walk, to take a taxi, or to go around one of these rings in a street car. The old railway was designed to cross the city in such a way, originally, that troops could be transported easily without waste of time. When the trains carried passengers it was a dusty, smoky, almost impossible ride because of the engines and the long underground tunnels. The new electric railway proposes to recapture the usefulness of the line and at the same time make it more agreeable for passengers.

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NEBRASKA ENFORCES DRY LAW
LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Under the leader-

FARMERS EAGER TO OPERATE OWN CO-OPERATIVE MARKETS

Sentiment Against Federal Aid or Restriction Apparent at National Council Headquarters—Move to Build Own Foundations

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 20—Co-operative marketing sentiment is running strongly against federal aid or serious federal restriction, and standing rather for a "hands-off" policy in the determination and hope of building on its own foundations, it is stated at headquarters here of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations.

The council in focusing its attention on the third annual co-operative marketing conference it has called for Washington, Jan. 5 to 8. It reports that credentials have been received to date appointing delegates representing \$225,000,000 worth of business and 200 co-operative marketing associations.

Legislation on co-operative marketing will be the main item before the conference. Other questions include practices to strengthen morale of members, credits, policy toward attacks, and education of members.

From the Florida citrus exchange to the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange, the Pacific Wool Growers' to the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association, and the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association, every section of the country, it is stated, is represented in the national council.

DANES DISCUSS DISARMAMENT
COPENHAGEN, Den., Dec. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The Folketing as a rule considers a second reading of a bill as an automatic step, but in the case of the Danish Disarmament Bill the second reading was opposed by the Conservatives, while the Left refrained from voting. The second reading was passed by 67 votes against 24. The bill now goes into committee.

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Because of the convenience of the location we have taken into full consideration the future demands that are bound to be made on us, and consequently you will find that the C. & S. Cafeteria No. 2 is arranged to care for an unusually large patronage.

A background of many years of restaurant experience on the part of the Copeland management, is your assurance that our service dining room and the C. & S. Cafeteria No. 2 will provide a pleasing variety of well-cooked, well-seasoned food, served in an atmosphere of refinement and hospitality; and at within-reason prices.

And on Sunday, how convenient and satisfactory it will be to come and be with us instead of fussing about the meals at home, and how glad we will be to serve you.

For Banquets and Parties, Involving Many Guests, We Are Equipped to Fulfill Requirements in a Most Satisfactory Way

Special entertainment, Dinner Dance, favors and souvenirs for New Year's Eve. Excellent dance music. Here you can enjoy a real New Year's celebration where decency and order will prevail and no liquors will be permitted. Very reasonable prices. Reservations accepted in the order of their receipt.

THE COPELAND—SHERIDAN ROAD AND ARGYLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Two Billiard Records Are Broken by Conti

Paris, Dec. 20
ROGER CONTI, French billiardist, broke two world records for 18.2 balling billiard.

The former high run record of 324 was made by Weicker Cochran in 1921, at Chicago, while G. B. Sutton's high average of 100, made against W. F. Hoppe, stood for nearly 20 years.

In the two matches he has played thus far for the European championship, Conti has scored 1000 points in nine innings for an unprecedented championship average of 111, with two unfinished runs.

IDAHO AWARDS 18
FOOTBALL LETTER

MOSCOW, Ida., Dec. 20 (Special).—Eighteen members of the University of Idaho football squad have been awarded official letters under the terms of the student constitution and by recommendation of Coach R. L. Marcus, P. E. Marchess, student athletic manager.

Of the 18, eight were given their letter sweaters for their final year participation. They were S. E. Klemer '25, C. R. Hansen '25, W. L. Stephens '25, L. G. Tanged '25, F. D. Kinnison '25, Lawrence Quinn '25, J. Vessler '25, and V. T. Silvers '25. Other awards were, Theodore Bixlin,

D. Nelson '26, R. L. Stephens '26, G. M. Pearson '27, Clifford Davidson '27, Cameron '28, S. E. Marker '28, Thomas '29, S. F. Irving Terry '29 and Harry Rogers '29.

For the third consecutive season Idaho has not selected a football captain for the next season. Coach Matthews considers an elected leader of little value on the field, believing the quarterback should be vested with complete power to run the team at all times under direction of the coach.

OLD WYKEHISTS WIN

LONDON, Dec. 5 (Special Correspondent)—Winning 3 matches to 1 in 4 games, the Wykehists' record in the

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Our old fashioned holiday dinners are so good that in the past it has been impossible to serve all who came, so make your reservations now for Christmas Dinner.

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SPECIALIZES ON FRIED CHICKEN
Southern Style \$11.50 Place
Other dinners \$5.00 to \$7.50 P. M.
Afternoon Tea and Hot Waffles
Served from 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.
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Luncheon 11:30 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Dinner 5-7 P. M., except Sat.
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A Restaurant of Refinement
1124 BOYLSTON STREET
Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will appeal to those of taste and refinement. Moderate prices. *Weekday Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c.*
Special Sunday Dinner from 12 noon to

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

"The Blue Train" in London

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

WHEN future historians look back at European art of the period which we are now, as it were, rounding off, they are certain to give close attention to a man who was neither a composer, a painter, nor a sculptor, but, so far as his contemporaries were aware, never wrote a book, a play, or even a poem; yet who, in spite of these singular omissions—almost phenomenal at the time—managed to be a great artist and to exert an influence which one serious critic said accounted for "the part of the century's advance toward the appreciation of modern art."

It may be that some future scribe, bending over the "wopeny" boxes in the Charing Cross Road, will pick up a certain volume with dark green covers, and, opening it, read "The Blue Train" by Egon Wellesz. It is impossible to doubt that Stravinsky is largely the creation of Diaghilev, for one finds a precise, similar type in the person of Diaghilev's leading scene-painter and designer, Bakst. There is no difference between Bakst and Stravinsky; they are both expressions of the same terms in their different arts; both are projections (artistically) . . . of Diaghilev . . . they have no more existence than the puppets in "Petrouchka" have apart from the old Christian. It is Diaghilev who animates these little figures and pulls the wires and gives them the fictitious life they have . . . they are only lay figures stuffed with sawdust. Diaghilev is undoubtedly a remarkable man; he is the real artist behind the Russian ballet, expressing himself through the medium of innumerable personalities.

A Genius for Taste
One can imagine the twenty-first century reader thinking to himself as he puts down the book and drops back into his pocket the twopenny he had half taken out: "This writer of 1924 was undoubtedly more interested in Stravinsky than in Diaghilev, although his attention was scarcely flattered, and in praise he robbed Peter to pay Paul. It is strange that critics, whom history shows as often incapable of seeing things right under their noses, should always attempt to constitute themselves a kind of contemporaneous posterity."

But that, of course, is really the critic's business, and it today Diaghilev does not always get his due. It must be remembered that he moves in very exclusive circles. The average artist and critic may be on speaking terms with one of nine daughters of Darius Milhaud, but the chances are that he does not know her sisters even by sight. Here, however, is a man who has for years known all the muses intimately. Unlike a type of impresario known to us all, sans ears, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything, Diaghilev, in a word, has a genius for taste. He has the knowledge and intuition which enable him to choose to extract from a composer, an artist, an author, a choreographer—and about 200 other people, including star dancers, a corps de ballet, an orchestra, and a theatre staff—one work of art, a work in every respect so "right" that it gives the impression of being the effort of a single creator, as in a sense, of course, it is.

A Paradoxical Production
Diaghilev's famous company is now in London at the Coliseum. And although one would rather see them with a theater all to themselves, away from the clever silliness of a modern music-hall program, one must recognize the fact that an ardent admirer of ultra-modern places. The writer would gladly sit through a lecture on bimetalism to see "Le Train Bleu," an "Opérette Danse" by Jean Cocteau, with music by Darius Milhaud, choreography by La Nijinska, scenery by H. Laurens, and costumes by Chanel. One cannot do better than quote in full Diaghilev's witty description to an interviewer.

"Now, the first point about 'Le Train Bleu,' he said, 'is that there is no blue train in it at all. The scene is a beach which does not exist, and it is laid in front of a casino, which exists still less. . . . The ballet, moreover, is not a ballet; it is an opérette dansée. The music is composed by Darius Milhaud, but it has nothing to do with the music of Darius Milhaud; and the ballet is danced by the real Russian ballet, but it has nothing to do with Russian ballet."

"Le Train Bleu" was invented by Jean Cocteau for Anton Dolin, a classical dancer, who does nothing classical. The scenery was painted by a sculptor, Henri Laurens; and the costumes are by the greatest artist of fashion, Chanel, who has never made a costume.

Simple and Delightful
"The curtain, one of the finest works of Picasso, which serves as an introduction to the ballet, was never painted for this purpose, and bears a dedication to me, which is something I have never seen anywhere else. And yet, in spite of all these contrary things, the whole ballet is one of the most simple and the most delightful works imaginable. Confusing it may perhaps appear to old fossils, but to children it will be as clear as daylight."

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In the direction which choreographic art is now everywhere taking toward the evolution of the free movement of the body. It has revealed immense possibilities, which were hidden from us by the uniform one was compelled to wear in the classic art of an entire century."

Here really is one of the most simple and the most delightful works imaginable. La Nijinska, a sister, by the way, of Nijinsky, has taken a series of natural gestures and movements associated with sports, such as swimming, tennis, boxing, and so on, and successfully metamorphosed them into dances, without depriving them of their realistic force, just as a modern painter, in Cocteau's words, seeks his inspiration in natural objects in order to metamorphose them into pure painting, but without losing sight of the force of their volume, substance, color and line. The whole work is a happy illustration of the power of modern art to convey the freshness and beauty of what we accept as the commonplace. By forsaking "artistic" similar type in the person of Diaghilev who animates these little figures and pulls the wires and gives them the fictitious life they have . . . they are only lay figures stuffed with sawdust. Diaghilev is undoubtedly a remarkable man; he is the real artist behind the Russian ballet, expressing himself through the medium of innumerable personalities.

Foreign Musicians in Vienna
By PAUL BECHERT
Vienna, Nov. 25
FOREIGN artists have been rare visitors to Vienna recently, and the last few weeks have brought only a few. Jeanne Starr-Untermyer, announced as an American concert singer of some renown, was one of them, but her two recitals were marred by a more or less premature debut.

More interest attached to the song recital of Mark Raphael, a Russian baritone resident in London. Raphael, too, is not quite finished as regards his vocal technique, and his aim is evidently to emphasize interpretation to the partial neglect of the purely vocal side of his work. His style is often sentimental and too dainty for the Schubert and Schumann songs which formed part of his program, but in which his enunciation, to be sure, was excellent. He has probably an excellent voice for intimate drawing-room concerts. In the version of Johann Sebastian Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavier," the English composer, that Mr. Raphael achieved his best success, and won much popular favor. The composer, who was present to provide the piano accompaniment.

Pianists
Richard Buhlig is not a newcomer to this city. It was he, many years ago, who introduced to us the composer's native city, at a time when such an enterprise seemed bold. Mr. Buhlig makes a striking figure on the concert platform, through the romantic air which surrounds his appearance; and his piano playing evinces intellectualism and originality.

He is the very antipode in this respect of two German pianists who have been heard here recently: Walter Rehberg and Edwin Fischer. Rehberg's readings are diligent and sincere, but not possessed of strongly personal traits; and Edwin Fischer is the type of "thinking" pianist whose merits are hampered by an absence of vitality.

Ruzena Hertinger, a Czech soprano who has made a place for herself as an ardent admirer of ultra-modern songs, chose a unique and interesting program for her first recital of the season—a recital made up entirely of folk songs from four nations: German, Spanish, French, and Bohemian. The Spanish group was, perhaps, the most interesting from the purely musical and rhythmic viewpoint, especially in the "Nana," arranged by Manuel de Falla, and in the "Jota Valenciana." In the version of Joaquín Nin. But it was in the songs from her native Bohemia, with their inherent note of sentiment—as opposed to sentimentalism—that the singer rose to her best work.

A notable concert was that given by the "Typographical Choral Society," an organization consisting entirely of printshop workers. The chorus celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its formation.

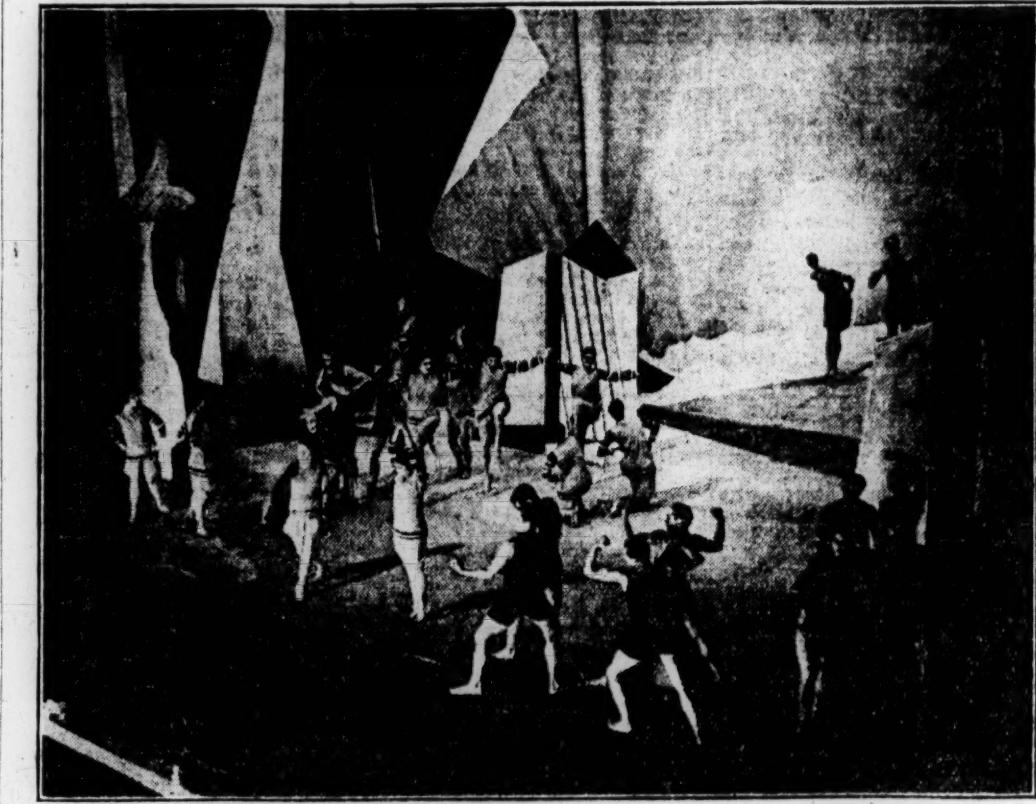
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SCENE FROM "LE TRAIN BLEU"

© The Times, London

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Giving Ballroom Concerts

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Dec. 12
ANDRES DE SEGUROLA, manager of the musical gatherings at the Plaza known as "Artistic Mornings," led me to understand, when talking with me the other day, that a series of concerts in the ballroom of a hotel means more labor than an opera season. Since resigning from the singing forces of the Metropolitan Opera Company three years ago, he has, off and on, assumed the character of impresario, taking an opera company to Mexico City and taking one to Havana. He is now half way through his six "Artistic Mornings," and, simple though the arrangements for a recital with three or four artists may seem, in comparison with those for an opera season, with principals, chorus, orchestra and all the rest, he finds the recital, if I mistake not his explanation of matters, the more arduous task.

"When I give opera," said he, "I announce the titles of the works in my repertory and the names of the members of my company, and leave the outcome to the public. I put out my playbills; and if people are interested in the music of a particular piece, and if they feel a desire to hear the persons who are chosen to sing in it, they attend the performance. But with a course of concerts, the case is different. Merely to put up a notice will hardly suffice. No matter how excellent the programs I offer, I must gather my audiences by direct effort."

Mr. de Segurola confessed that he misses at times the excitement of the career of artist which he has laid aside. He spoke with especial pleasure of his experiences with the operas "Don Giovanni" of Mozart, and "Bohème" of Puccini. He always enjoyed, he observed, tagging along after Don Giovanni as his servant, Leporello; and giving up his overcoat, for sale to the second-hand man, as Colline. "The portrait of Don Giovanni would not be effective," he remarked, "without that of Leporello for contrast; any more than that of Don Quixote would be without Sancho Panza. And in regard to that overcoat in the last scene of 'Bohème,' most singers, I think make a mistake altogether too solemn. After all, it was only a coat, and Colline, in spite of his associations with it, must have let it go in a mood of good-nature."

Mr. de Segurola said he, "I announce the titles of the works in my repertory and the names of the members of my company, and leave the outcome to the public. I put out my playbills; and if people are interested in the music of a particular piece, and if they feel a desire to hear the persons who are chosen to sing in it, they attend the performance. But with a course of concerts, the case is different. Merely to put up a notice will hardly suffice. No matter how excellent the programs I offer, I must gather my audiences by direct effort."

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What does the new art aim at? We always imagined that the highest as well as the more humble forms of ballet could be produced only by developing the virtuosity of the body. Rudolf von Laban, on the contrary, attaches greatest importance to the intellect. Opposing the German dance to the ballet, he is convinced that a new and more impressive art would be attained. This can be described as an art, the rid of all that is reminiscent of simple virtuosity.

Of course this new form of dance demands a new music. It even pretends to be music in itself. For, as in polyphonic music, single voices work together with sense of unity, so groups of dancers, like contrapuntal lines, conjoin in this new work of art.

Produced at Staatsoper
Max Terpis, another pupil of that school, has been given an appointment at the Berlin Staatsoper. It is he who composed the text of the dance symphony, the music of which was written by Egon Wellesz, the Austrian musical theorist and composer. "Die Nachtlichen" is a kind of phantasy on the mysteries of night. It contains nine scenes representing the changes of night to morning.

Egon Wellesz, who first underwent the influence of Schönberg, has been getting nearer and nearer to Igor Stravinsky, who, by his "Sacre du Printemps" gave the signal for an art passing the bounds of the original ballet and expressing collective feeling. From this we see that even this so-called German art of dancing, while giving up old forms and trying to find new ones, is in some respects descended from the Russian Ballet. Stravinsky, however, seeing that he could not write any more for the Russian Ballet, has deserted to pure objective music, to which, in his meaning, even the "Sacre du Printemps" belongs. Thus Stravinsky, leaving the ballet, encouraged others to a new form of dance.

The contrast is very difficult to appreciate fully these new experiments both in dance and music. First of all, the dancers themselves are accustomed to old forms and are not able fully to follow the new. There are only a few who, by the way, are ready to do what the ballet master Terpis commands. During the performance some incidents occurred as a result of which part of the audience refused to take things seriously. Soon after, however, the efforts of the artists were fully acknowledged.

Primitive Rhythms
Egon Wellesz, in following Stravinsky's example, makes use of drums and wind instruments in a very expressive way. Sometimes we only hear simple noises. In other moments the orchestra is silent. The primitiveness of rhythm and the strangeness of sound betray Stravinsky's influence.

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Berlin, Dec. 9
WHILE the Russian Ballet is arousing enthusiasm everywhere, a new kind of dance has arisen in Central Europe. Rudolf von Laban, who originated it, comes from the south and is living now in Hamburg. He and his pupil, Mary Wigman, are the principal representatives of this new dance, which has won a great number of adherents.

What does the new art aim at? We always imagined that the highest as well as the more humble forms of ballet could be produced only by developing the virtuosity of the body. Rudolf von Laban, on the contrary, attaches greatest importance to the intellect. Opposing the German dance to the ballet, he is convinced that a new and more impressive art would be attained. This can be described as an art, the rid of all that is reminiscent of simple virtuosity.

Of course this new form of dance demands a new music. It even pretends to be music in itself. For, as in polyphonic music, single voices work together with sense of unity, so groups of dancers, like contrapuntal lines, conjoin in this new work of art.

Produced at Staatsoper
Max Terpis, another pupil of that school, has been given an appointment at the Berlin Staatsoper. It is he who composed the text of the dance symphony, the music of which was written by Egon Wellesz, the Austrian musical theorist and composer. "Die Nachtlichen" is a kind of phantasy on the mysteries of night. It contains nine scenes representing the changes of night to morning.

Egon Wellesz, who first underwent the influence of Schönberg, has been getting nearer and nearer to Igor Stravinsky, who, by his "Sacre du Printemps" gave the signal for an art passing the bounds of the original ballet and expressing collective feeling. From this we see that even this so-called German art of dancing, while giving up old forms and trying to find new ones, is in some respects descended from the Russian Ballet. Stravinsky, however, seeing that he could not write any more for the Russian Ballet, has deserted to pure objective music, to which, in his meaning, even the "Sacre du Printemps" belongs. Thus Stravinsky, leaving the ballet, encouraged others to a new form of dance.

The contrast is very difficult to appreciate fully these new experiments both in dance and music. First of all, the dancers themselves are accustomed to old forms and are not able fully to follow the new. There are only a few who, by the way, are ready to do what the ballet master Terpis commands. During the performance some incidents occurred as a result of which part of the audience refused to take things seriously. Soon after, however, the efforts of the artists were fully acknowledged.

Primitive Rhythms
Egon Wellesz, in following Stravinsky's example, makes use of drums and wind instruments in a very expressive way. Sometimes we only hear simple noises. In other moments the orchestra is silent. The primitiveness of rhythm and the strangeness of sound betray Stravinsky's influence.

With all that, however, it is to be hoped that Egon Wellesz may provide a style of his own. It goes without saying that, very few musicians as he is, he had read too many scores, finding thus more obstacles in his path than other composers.

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THE HOME FORUM

A "One-Book" Man and His Masterpiece

THE thing called "adventure" is one for which there is a yearning in every heart, deep hidden, denied the light, even unrecognized consciously that yearning may be. Its realization is mostly a matter of chance. This nebulous thing may be long sought and never found; or it may come in full measure to those who never step aside from the even path of their daily routine to seek it. But to the great majority it remains something illusory, beyond the reach, known from the tales of others, experienced only vicariously. And that vicarious experience, one of the most sought of men, has been gained more often than elsewhere in the greatest of all stories of adventure in the English tongue in that masterpiece of all the productions of "one-book" writers, "Robinson Crusoe."

Of the long line of writers in the trebly-welded English tongue who achieved one great thing, and nothing else of consequence, Daniel Defoe is the most notable. In this connection the name of "Blackmore," too, suggests itself. But notwithstanding the superintendence of "Lorna Doone" among the great Devout author's works, some of these others are by no means to be denied a place in English literature. Defoe, too, produced considerably more than "Robinson Crusoe," but outside of bibliographical lists the rest are all but unknown. He, then, is the greatest of these producers of a single transcendent work. For "Robinson Crusoe" is quite that, in respect of all the tales of adventure known to the language. And how large and clear it looms, "Fair as a star, when only one is shining in the sky," contrasted with a thousand such of these days, which flicker for an instant and then, happily, vanish into oblivion.

Perhaps no book within the entire range of English literature has been more widely read by all generations and by every generation than "The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner." Indeed, it is more than a book; it is a tradition. Its phrases and its characters have become the stuff of which proverbs and maxims are made. "Man Friday," for example, has become one of the most significant allusions in the language, having many and varied applications. And the impressions gained in childhood, through a fascinated reading of "Robinson Crusoe," hold with a fading keenness throughout a lifetime. It is the adventure story supreme, a chronicle with a separate and distinct place in literature, having a little kingdom of its own whence it may never be dethroned.

Surely not the least of tributes to genius is a world's almost complete forgetfulness of an author's identity in his story. Yet a moment's thought reveals that Defoe did what few have done, that he submerged his own personality completely in that of his hero. The name of Robinson Crusoe

has ever been, and still is, one to conjure with, yet how many ever give a thought to Defoe, or even greet the name with recognition? Can it be other than greatness when a man originates a fictitious figure which holds so large a place in the memory of men that no room is left there for his own?

Daniel Defoe was a politician, controversialist, pamphleteer and tradesman, failing miserably at the latter, of course. And then, turning suddenly into the literature of pure romance, he immediately achieved a fame that brought such a tribute of long-continued imitation as only strengthened and secured his own place in art. Yet he tempted literary destruction by assisting at the outset and continuing to insist that "Robinson Crusoe" was a true story, based on the actual experiences of a living person. Why he should have done this has never been made clear; for it was highly unethical if indeed it was not actually dishonest. And it brought down upon him much bitter criticism. Minto, in his "English Men of Letters" series, voiced the general feeling about this deception, "what else was it?—in his reference to 'Defoe's ability to forge a story and impose it upon the world for truth.' The only possible connection with fact, in the story of Crusoe's adventures, lay in their similarity to those of Alexander Selkirk, which were recounted by Steele, in 'The Englishman,' in 1713. Yet, except in so far as this was the story of one man's experience upon an uninhabited island, it had no relation whatever to the chronicle of 'Robinson Crusoe.' Defoe's imaginative power was stupendous, his attention to detail really meticulous, and his technical accuracy undeviating; all of which made the forging of romance upon the public as fact the more easy, but very much the more reprehensible.

It is wonderful art to paint so realistically as to turn romance into seeming actuality, and it is the art which endures. In truth, the excellences of the books are so many that we quite easily lose sight of the curious attitude of Defoe toward it. And not the least, by any means, of the tributes which it is entitled to levy from every age is that there is no age in which it may not be enjoyed, and safely enjoyed. It is a good book in the right sense, clean, clean and energetic. If it preaches, the preaching is done in a fashion that never reveals itself to youth, and never dissipates youth's interest. Nor is it in any less degree a book for men, for it is the most stirring of adventure tales, and that without being offensively brutal or morally questionable. It relegates to the refuse heap such tawdler as passes for "adventure" literature in these days, the sea stories by persons who know nothing of the sea and the romances of the Tropics by people who have never been there. Above all these silly little folk, with their silly little tales, stands Defoe, the giant of one book, and his mighty masterpiece, the adventure story supreme.

M. T. G.

Listen! Listen!

Are there not, then, two musics unto men?

One loud and bold and coarse,
And overpowering still perform
All tone and tune beside;
Yet in despite its pride
Only of fumes of foolish fancy bred,
And sounding solely in the sounding head.

The other, soft and low,
Stealing hence we know not how,
Painfully heard, and easily forgot,
With pauses oft and many a silence strange,
(And silent oft it seems, when silent it is not)

Reveries, too, of unexpected change;
Haply thou think'st 'twill never be begun,
Or it has come, and been, and passed away;

Yet turn to other none—
Turn not, oh, turn not thou!
But listen, listen, listen—if haply he heard it may;

Listen, listen, listen—is it not sounding now?

—Arthur Hugh Clough.

The Revery

One sees a white frame house with a giant walnut tree at the back of it. A rude seat fashioned about its trunk seems to say, "Do you remember this as you remember that?" It appears itself to be meditative and a little lonely. One has sat on this ancient bench many a soft-voiced afternoon, while his gray-haired and rosy-cheeked and bright-eyed grandfather chopped wood.

He has watched the chips fly blither and thither and quaffed the woody breath of them. He has seen the squirrels frisk up and down the vine-woven stone wall or pause with their beautiful brushes turned over their backs, poised and ready for flight. Beyond the stonewall in the orchard he has breathed the rich aroma of ripened leaves heaped with the juicy apples fallen beneath the burdened boughs.

How happily he took grandfather's hand and, in answer to grandfather's imperative summons, hurried into the warm, bright kitchen, where savory dishes steamed upon an inviting supper table! What great depths of dark rolled up and submerged the familiar out-of-doors and how many times one has

stood with a small nose pressed against the cold pane, watching Venus light its lamp and call forth the twinkling answers of countless other stars.

One recalls the sense of cozy security when the first fire of the season was built in the grate and made bright with the wood grandfather had cut and that one had himself carried in and placed in the great wood box in the lean-to.

The little chamber against the roof with the small gable window held a downy bed which has never been surpassed for comfort and ministry of rest, in this country or another according to one's wide experience. The silken reaches of ocean beach grow softly slumberous as one sits in revery, but the sea that never sleeps washes gently at the margin.

Far off along the coast a granite height stands with its feet in the sea and its head in the clouds, while waves fling themselves against it with a hoarse cry and swirl up in a torrential flood. A seagull dips low, rises again and sails evenly toward the crazy pile. And memory sits beside the watcher on the darkening sands and limns for him the pictures of a golden yesterday.

An Aspiration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here in this tranquil hour, when the sun

Hovers on golden pinions in the west
Before he drops to his low-lying nest
Where the brief bloom of cloud fields
Has begun—

Lord, free me from the call of tasks
Undone,
From trivial cares that will not let me rest.

That I may offer what Thou lovest best—
The listening heart, in perfect stillness won.

The dust of busy-ness has dulled my eyes,
Teach me to see the shining souls of things,
My ears are filled with my own facile words.

Only in listening shall I grow wise,
Thy brooding love speaks from the sun's warm wings,
Unmeasured power in the flight of birds.

Marion Brown Shelton.

Evil Unreal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE belief in the reality of evil has been mankind's most baneful enemy. This belief has held mortals so firmly in its grasp that it has blinded their eyes to the spiritual truth, and in consequence they have struggled along unaware of God's available presence to destroy evil, even to its last vestige. What tragedy has resulted from this failure to learn of God! To be sure, the spiritual seers and prophets, aware of the holy presence, have told their messages in ringing words; but mankind has gone its apathetic way, notwithstanding the triumphant blasts of truth which now and then have resounded from inspired lips.

Jesus of Nazareth saw more clearly than any other that the great need of mankind was to awake from the material dream of evil to the glorious realization of God's infinite ever-presence. In no uncertain terms he denounced the evil ways and hypocritical sayings of the Jews of his time, who boasted of their relationship with Abraham, son of righteousness, as evidence of their sincerity. "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do," he declared. "When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the father of it." Strong language! Yet wholly justified, since Jesus was laying bare the dishonesty of his accusers, who, because of their hatred of truth, would if possible have encompassed and destroyed God's messenger to mankind. Evil in various guises has ever raged against spiritual truth, since from their very natures evil and truth are opposites. That which emanates from a lie has nothing in common with that which has its source in God, who is infinite Truth. The lie never had existence and, consequently, cannot become a creator or source of anything.

Mary Baker Eddy, through the discovery of Christian Science, rendered humanity an immeasurable service by uncovering the character of evil and making clear the method of its destruction. Moreover, she has furnished ample proof of the truthfulness of her teachings by the destruction of evil under many different guises. In answer to the query, "Has evil the reality of good?" on page 327 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy replies, "Evil is unreal because it is a lie, false in every statement." A stronger or more concise statement could scarcely be written; and the proofs of its accuracy are not lacking; for evil in its

manifestation has been and is now being destroyed through the very fact of knowing its nothingness. The "nothingizing" of evil has been found to be a wholly efficacious method for its destruction.

But, one may inquire, how am I to know the nothingness of evil when it seems so real? Can it be that sin, disease, pain, poverty, misery—all these—are fancies of which I may be relieved? Christian Science answers definitely that only that is real which is good. God made all that is, and His universe is the expression of Him; hence, nothing unlike Him has reality or can exist. How does this understanding destroy evil? Manifestly, there can be nothing but the infinite, or which can be added to it. Moreover, the realization of God's aliveness, goodness, and ever-presence precludes the existence of anything unlike Him. Does it not, then, follow that either error is nonexistent or that it comes from God? But we know that evil never came from God. Jesus was very explicit in the teaching that sweet water and bitter can by no means flow from the same fountain—that good and evil, Spirit and matter, never mingle.

The sick are healed in Christian Science by knowing the aliveness of God and the perfection of His creation. Realizing God's ever-presence as infinite divine Love eliminates all belief in that which God is not. By this understanding, evil, which is but a seeming, is resolved to nothing and disappears even as a belief, and harmony reigns in place of seeming discord. As good becomes manifest, evil disappears even as an appearance. Does this apply to evil in the form of sickness, to all types of evil? Every belief unlike infinite good, which is God, disappears in the face of spiritual understanding. The false cannot withstand the true, nor abide in its presence.

In speaking of the permanence of good and the destruction of evil, Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health, page 311: "God is Mind; all that Mind creates, or hath made, is good, and He made all. Hence evil is not made and is not real." And she closes the succeeding paragraph with this statement: "Evil is destroyed by the sense of good." In proof of these statements, evil expressed as disease, want, misery, inharmoniousness, ever kind—is destroyed as the result of good supplants the claims of evil. Evil's claims to reality are effectually denied through their destruction and destroyed through right belief.

ing forces placed every possible obstacle in his path, but after a mighty struggle he prevailed.

When one recalls the state of society at the time, remembering that Wales was only just emerging from centuries of utter internecine strife, it must be admitted that by translating into the Welsh tongue the uplifting prose and matchless poetry of the Scriptures, Morgan gave to his beloved countrymen something which deepened and enlarged the whole mentality of the Welsh people, and placed in their hands a civilizing, educational and religious influence of priceless value. It is because of this that the Bishopric of Llandaff and later to St. Asaph was a richly merited recognition, and it is pleasing to recall that other well-deserved honors came his way.

Back to Sugar Loaf Mountain

Mile after mile of the smooth road of Virginia stretched away ahead, with, on either side, farms like checkered boards in their regularity, their square fields, their rows of orchards, and back from the road, almost out of sight, the farm houses, long and large and comfortable. Just when the regularity grew monotonous, the car was turned off into an unfamiliar byway, that led through forests dim and cool, and sometimes over land that was just soft dirt, but finally became very rough. On one such stretch the roadway began the slow ascent of a curve, and suddenly the car made a sharp turn and was abruptly stopped. Straight up before us rose a tall, almost slim-looking mountain, with at its base a little log cabin, and in the doorway Whittier's own.

"Barefoot boy with cheek of tan," He came up to us with a sunshiny grin, and being asked about the mountain, said it was Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Now there are Sugar Loaf Mountains everywhere; but this one seemed to have a special meaning. What was it I remembered? And then came back vividly those scenes in the little child's story book, of Sugar Loaf Mountain, and its queer inhabitants. There came back the story of the little boy and girl who lived nearby and one day had discovered the golden key to enter, and there they found all those delicious little sugar men and women who fed the children on all sorts of sugar goodies. And then when they left, they lost their key, and could never find their way back again to Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Almost as lingeringly as they must have gone, we turned the car about and started back. And all along the way, from out the mist of twilight, little sugar ladies glided—no, I could not glide—rather they walked, stiffly, before the awakened imaginations. And sure—well, perhaps I shall find the key, but so far I have not been again to Sugar Loaf Mountain.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Back From the Voyage

The greatest event that came to the little city was the arrival of a ship. Some youngster, looking from the rocks along Marblehead, might spy her and row home and at a great pace with the news, or a local fishing boat might have seen her at dawn. Salem had reason to be proud of her home-coming ships. From Annapolis, Susquehanna, and the strange corners of the world, as well known to their skippers as the Danvers River, the ships came home. Or they might have started from Canton in winter with a northeast monsoon driving them down the China Sea. For several hundred miles, passing dream islands, they sailed by Borneo. At last Gaspar Passage, or Banks Straits led them to open water and soon they sighted Java Head. For fresh provisions a tormenting pause was made at Anjer, and then on into the dreaded Sunda Straits they went, threading their way among the jagged rocks that rose sheer out of seventy fathoms. Even the trusted sounding lead would tell nothing until too late to warn the sailor. At last, clear of the land, with a quartering southeast wind, they bore away across the Indian Ocean to Madagascar, then around the Cape to St. Helena and off on the long trek for home. No wonder Salem was proud. The new comer might bring a cargo of pepper, pearls, and the wild perfume of the tropics, but she also brought the wonder of the world. Her captain knew of places he could not point to upon any existing chart. There was magic in it.

The news would quite properly set the town afoot. An old merchant would send for his servant and followed in state by this bearer of his telescope would make off for a vantage point to wait impatiently the coming of the laggard, who took in sail as he came up the harbor and, at last, let go his anchor and lowered a boat. In a few minutes the captain would be striding up the street, walked by an admiring multitude. His first words might be unfortunate for his owner. If he had left with orders to bring home pepper, and had instead brought coffee, his owner might, figuratively speaking, fall upon his neck if the coffee market were high and the pepper market low. The voyages were so long that a market was hard and often almost impossible to predict. It behooved a captain to use his wit even at the risk of disobeying the owner. If his judgment were equal to it. If he had failed, think of the meeting with his owner on the dock at Salem.

To the boy of the town the arrival was a dream come true. His heart went out to those bronzed men in honest hero worship. No wonder he gave his all for his duty. His dream was a dream, and when his chance came he bartered his youth to the sea for a home coming. Irvin Hawthorne, in "Down to the Sea in Ships."

The Gardener and I

The honest fellow who comes to dig in my garden is puzzled to account for my peculiarities; I often catch a look of wondering speculation in his eye when it turns upon me. It is all because I will not let him lay out flower-beds in the usual way, and make the bit of garden in front of the house really neat and ornamental. At first he knows it down to meanness, but he knows by now that that cannot be the explanation. That I really prefer a garden so poor and plain that every cottager would be ashamed of it, he cannot bring himself to believe, and of course I have long since given up trying to explain myself.

The only garden flowers I care for are the quite old-fashioned roses, sunflowers, hollyhocks, lilies and so on, and these I like to see growing as much as possible as if they were wild. On the other hand, a garden is a garden, and I would not try to introduce into it the flowers which are my solace in lanes and fields. Foxgloves, for instance—there is no pain me to see them thus transplanted.

A think of foxgloves, for it is the moment of their glory. Yesterday I went to the lane which I visit every year at this time, the deep, rutty lane, track, descending between banks covered with giant fronds of the typhoidium and overhung with witch-hazel, to that cool, grassy nook where the noble flowers hang on stems all by their own right. Nowhere have I seen finer foxgloves. I suppose they rejoice me so because of early memories—to a child it is the most impressive of wild flowers; I would walk miles any day to see a fine cluster, as I would to see the shining of purple loosestrife by the water edge, or white lilies floating upon the still depth.

But the gardener and I understand each other as soon as we go to the back of the house, and get among the vegetables. And indeed I am not sure that the kitchen garden does not give me more pleasure than the domain of flowers. Every morning I step round before breakfast to see how things are "coming on." It is happiness to note the swelling pods, the healthy vigor of potato plants, aye, even the shooting up of radishes and cress. This year I have a grove of Jerusalem artichokes; they are seven or eight feet high, and I seem to get vigor as I look at the stems which are all but trunks, and at the great beautiful leaves. Delightful, too, are the scarlet runners, which have to be propped again and again, or they would break down under the abundance of their yield. It is a treat to me to go among them with a basket, gathering. . . .

I have some magnificent carrots this year—straight, clean, tapering, the color a joy to look upon. George Gissing, in "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft."

Lot's Road Power Station. From a Drawing by Lawrence Walker

Horsepower and Handicraft in Chelsea

IT TAKES all sorts to make a world. The name "Chelsea" conveys many different ideas: to some it will mean Saturday afternoons and football at Stamford Bridge; to others, Sir Thomas More and the "Old" Church. Others will think of art and letters—Turner and Whistler, Rossetti and Carlyle—even pottery and porcelain. Yet, in all these spheres eminent, she is unchallenged in none. Elsewhere are as fine buildings, as high traditions of history and art; elsewhere, too, is football played. But in one respect at least Chelsea remains unrivaled. She alone has the Lot's Road Power Station.

Here, in a grim and grimy little street in a remote corner, is generated power for London's underground services. The station consists of an engine house, some lesser buildings and four chimneys. Baldly stated, that sounds ordinary enough, but add immense scale and the dignity of simplicity, and you get a sense of power and a dramatic quality that is as rare in architecture as it is remarkable.

There are few points in Chelsea from which the four great shafts of Lot's Road Power Station are not visible, but to see them at their most effective, you must approach them from Chelsea Bridge, along the Embankment. It is a wonderful walk, with Battersea Park (loveliest of parks) just across the river, and at the end the chimneys of the power station rising from the water. This is the view shown in the drawing on the left; it has an irresistible attraction for every artist.

Considered as a building pure and simple, the power station is less well known. You should come to it from quite a different angle. Go down the King's road from Sloane Square—no royal road today, but in its upper reaches at least a gay and friendly one—and soon after passing the "World's End" (which is nearer than it sounds) you will see on your left two commonplace little streets. Meekly designed they are and meekly built, but turn down either and you will forget the dreariness, for at the end of each, and blotting out all else, rises the great side of the power station. It can be described in a sentence: a long building—so long that you hardly realize that it is a very high one, too—lit by a range of great arches filled with glazing, and four immense chimneys. In color dull, in detail undistinguished, it can be fairly criticized from many points of view, but when all is said it still remains as vital and stimulating a building as you will find in London. Statistics, no doubt, tell what an unthinkable horsepower is generated there, but no figures can give an idea of energy and might as formidable as that produced by the

building itself. As you get nearer you gradually become aware of the hum and throb of the machinery within, and both eye and ear are filled with a sense of tremendous power.

Though entirely different in character, in function, in line, in every conceivable way, this power plant excites some, at least, of the feelings and emotions that are called forth by all of man's biggest achievements—by ocean liners, for instance (the chimneys, no doubt, have something to do with this), by the Pennsylvania Railway Station in New York, and even by the sheer height of the old Palace at Avignon, most unforgettable of all.

Across the road from it are the Ashburnham schools. You will have noticed as you come into London by train how big the school buildings usually appear, and how they dwarf and dominate all in their neighborhood. The Ashburnham schools are at least as large as the average, but in Lot's Road they look small indeed. On the school wall is a notice to say that there is here a handicraft center, where instruction is given in woodwork; on the one side of the street the colossal energy of the most modern of engines; on the other, daily lessons in handicraft! All sorts to make a world.

Fog on the Harbor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Strange shapes are looming on the misty stream,
An anchored liner swinging with the tide,
A superstructure and expanse of beam
Hints of a massive castle, far espied.

Across the flows a screaming challenge drifts,
A railroad tug from Jersey City pliers,
With crowded barges through the vapor lifts,
A bulk that threatens, spreads and disappears.

Around the Battery the signals call,
And from Long Island Sound the night boats sweep,
Like floating citadels or ivory wall,
While whistle warnings lift, insistent, deep.

So through the misty stream they drift and fade,
Trailed by the blasts that right and left are hurled;
These craft that know no armistice of trade,
At this wet western gateway of the world.

Thomas J. Murray.

PM	4.21	4.21	4.8685	2
Per thousand				4.1

[illegible]

SENTIMENT IN WHEAT MARKET STILL BULLISH

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD ISSUE	16
LONDON, Dec. 20.—North German	73 3/4
lloyd Company has decided to issue	20 1/2
£2,000,000 in the amount of 22,000,000	20 1/2
marks and 1,000,000 of preferred. The	49 1/2
three-quarter baking interests will take the	46 1/4
entire block of 2,000,000 common and 250,	24 1/2
000 of preferred.	85 1/2
	4 1/2
MARLAND OIL OF CALIFORNIA	34
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20.—Marland	86 1/2
Company of California completed a	18 1/2
60-barrel well in the Rosecrans pool	59 1/4
420 feet. Its first well is making 600	142 1/2
barrels of oil daily and 4,000,000 of	20 1/2
600,000 feet of gas.	28

5	Emerson Br pf	1900	16	127	175
5	Ed-Johnson	5200	704	68	70
7	Ed-Johnson pf	5200	115	684	115
2	Ed-Johnson	4650	115	684	115
5	Erie 1st pf	9190	487	447	45
2	Erie 2d pf	9190	457	43	43
5	Ex Buffet	1200		168	198
5	Fed L&A Tr Co	5000	127	114	114
6	Fed L&A Tr pf	500	851	852	87
5	Fairbanks	700	3	2	2
2.6	Fairbanks Morse	2800	323	311	311
5	Fairbanks Ryers	2800	323	311	311
5	Famous Pipe	700	1064	106	106
5	Federal M&S	2000	224	181	224
7	Federal M & S pf	1200	628	574	60
5	Fid & P F Ins.	18	146	144	144
64	Fidelity Ave Ins	100	21	21	21
5	Flint Body	900	22	21	21

2	31	208	187	4	Penn Coal & C.	1390
2	30	424	50	3	Pennsylvania	37900
1	29	4	18	1	Penn Seaboard	11790
1	28	162	8	8	Penn State	1620
3	27	221	94	4	Perma & East	290
1	26	72	40	4	Pere Marquette	6599
1	25	47	60	6	Pere Marq pf.	1260
1	24	10	1	2	Perry Marq	1900
1	23	26	1	1	Phil & Read cls.	169
1	22	261	427	4	Phila Co.	39800
1	21	25	343	1	Phila & Read	126400
1	20	68	1	1	Phillips Jones	4900
1	19	42	28	3	Phillips Inc	56100
1	18	24	824	1	Phoenix Hos pf.	100
1	17	6	47	1	Pierce Pete	42400
1	16	6	8	1	Pierce Arrow	10800
1	15	2	1	1	Pierce Arrow	8700
1	14	293	1	1	Pierce-AF pf	200

30%	231	233	981	78	*Spice
48%	481	485	115	212	*Sugar
72%	721	725	323	292	Stand 1
111%	1111	1115	64	22	Stand 2
119%	1191	1195	428	254	Stand 3
72%	727	727	1191	1191	Stand 4
72%	727	727	351	1131	Stand 5
56%	561	565	1067	501	Steward
56%	561	565	84	342	Stromboli
49%	491	495	461	301	Stubs
49%	491	495	128	6	Sub
82%	821	825	57	2	Super
82%	821	825	547	2	Superior
82%	821	825	128	128	Sweet
153%	1531	1535	128	128	Sweets
153%	1531	1535	145	61	Telauton
91%	911	915	91	37	Tenn Co
91%	911	915	91	37	Text Co

[illegible]

1	1	White Tank Oil	4500	26	27	30	37
1	4	White Motor	24500	72	70	71	71
1	1	Wick-wire Span	5600	14	1	1	1
1	1	Willies Overland	4700	10	10	10	10
1	1	Worlth Pu pf A	18100	28	28	28	28
1	1	Wilson & Co.	7700	8	7	7	7
1	1	Wilson & Co pf.	3600	22	19	20	20
1	1	Woolworth	53630	126	112	123	123
1	1	Worlth Pu pf A	31900	54	54	54	54
1	1	Worlth Pu pf A	1200	88	89	88	88
1	1	Worlth Pu pf B	1320	76	71	73	73
1	1	Wright Aero	3600	17	15	16	16
1	1	Wright Aero	400	45	44	44	44
1	1	Yellow Cab	32300	64	58	60	60
1	1	Youngstown	1090	72	69	70	70

1 Ex-rights. Total sales for week.

Prices are practically unchanged. Price quotations are: 38½ in. 64x60, 10c; 39 in. 56x44, 8c; 27 in. 64x60, 7c; 27 in. 56x52, 6c; 25 in. 36x44, 5½c; 37½ in. 64x104, satens, 14c.

R. HOE STARTS DIVIDENDS
NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—R. Hoe & Co. has declared an initial quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the class A stock payable Jan. 15 to holders of record.

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Quincy

Home Furnishers'

Edison and Brunswick
Phonographs and Records
W.G. Shaw
ON THE SQUARE
Quincy Mass

Buy your Men's and Boys' Christmas
Gifts at a Men's and Boys' Store.

TALBOT-QUINCY, INC.

1287 Hancock St., Quincy, Mass.

LINCOLN *Ford* FORDSON
CARS—TRUCKS—TRACTORS
Atlantic Motors, Inc.
Authorized Dealers
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Telephone Granite 6239
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SPECIALISTS IN
High Grade Fuels

**QUINCY
COAL
COMPANY**


106 Penn. St. Quincy Granite 7064
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K IN CAIDE'S

PHILCO RADIO
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WALKER ELLIOTT CO.
50 Newport Ave., Wollaston. Granite 080.
SERVANTS ARE SATISFIED
and your clothes last longer and look
better when sent to the
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551 Hancock Street
Telephone orders a specialty.
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Comfort, Style and Wear

MOOREHEAD'S SHOE
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PAINTING AND
DECORATING
Telephone BR 1111-1112
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GRANITE BEAUTY PARLOR
ARTISTIC HAIR CUTTING
Jas. J. Warr, Waxing, Shampooing, Manicuring
104 Beale St., Wollaston Granite Beauty M

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 Christmas things ready for inspection
 1284 Tremont St. Boston
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Telephones 9362 W. and 9362 R.

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Stationery, Printing, Engraving
CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.
E. Albritton (Barry's Corner)
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Quality Counts Fresh Delivery
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 Custom Tailor
 GRANITE STREET Granite 0046
WILLIAM E. FRITZ
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43 Hancock Street Telephone Connection
ACKENZIE & FOSTER
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 Cliveden Street Granite 423
 Granite 0839
RALPH COAL COMPANY
 73 Weston Ave. Waltham

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(Except Monday Afternoons)
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403 Hancock St., Northford, Conn.
Feb. 1945 to 1949 From India

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The Christian Science Monitor

the following new standards: Fred R. Butler, Jr., Tech. St.; Chas. G. Butler, Roadway at Walnut St.; R. E. Field, Davis Sq.; R. P. Sawyer, Highland Ave., central St.; H. R. Wentworth, Ball Sq.

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Meal. Try them once, you'll come back.
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82 years America's foremost instrument
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(Continued)
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"Springfield's Largest Cleaners and Dyers"
We Call and Deliver
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1155 State Street
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Waltham
DOROTHY BENHAM
Millinery
443 Moody Street
147 Pleasant Street, Malden
816 Main Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN WALTHAM, on the following news stands: Flannery Bros., 208 Moody St., W. N. Towne, 433 Moody St., Trevelyan, 433 Moody St.

Wakefield
The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN WAKEFIELD, MASS., on the following news stands: L. L. McMaster, Main St.

Weymouth
LADY BETTY HAT SHOPPE
HOBSON'S SHOE STORE
Garvey Block, E. Weymouth, Weymouth 1193-R

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KIMBALL EARL CO.
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The Christian Science Monitor
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Bills of every description
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(Continued)
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VERMONT
Brattleboro
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The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN BURLINGTON, VT., on the following news stand: Fletcher News Stand, corner 2nd Ave. and 13th St.

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Bell Building

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MONTGOMERY OPERATORS
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ALABAMA

Montgomery
(Continued)
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Much attention has been given by the newspapers in the last few days to the life story of a man who had devoted all his talents and all his energies for the period of half a century to efforts for the improvement of the condition of workingmen. Of course, in the United States, with exceptions so few as to be negligible in the general count, all men are workingmen. But the service of Mr. Gompers was rendered, fundamentally, to those men and women who were willing to associate themselves in unions for their mutual advantage.

So Peace Comes on Earth

Except for this acceptance of the union system, it would be difficult to identify precisely the class he served. It is erroneous to describe it as the only wage-working class, for wages, rather than salaries, are the rule in many occupations, largely clerical, in which the union system has made no headway, and in which the wages are in fact much lower than in the organized trades. Nor is the rough differentiation between those who work with their hands and those who work with their heads satisfactory, for in many instances more headwork is involved in the use of a plane or a chisel than in that of a pen. Speaking broadly, however, whatever advantage to humanity sprung from the efforts of Mr. Gompers accrued to those who followed mechanical trades.

In its final analysis, the Gompers method is, in its bearings upon the relations between Labor and Capital, precisely what the old diplomacy—which we fear has not been displaced by any newer or better diplomacy—was in Europe up to the outbreak of the World War. It welds into one disciplined whole, with a view to industrial conflict, all those engaged in the same trades, and then unites them in one great organization, for mutual offense and defense.

In the same way, prior to the World War, individual states were arming and drilling their citizens for war, while international diplomats were steadily building up ententes, alliances and secret understandings for mutual support. The growing strength of the labor army forced employers in alarm to organize among themselves just as the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy forced Great Britain, Russia and France into association. When war came the Triple Alliance went to pieces, precisely as in some great strikes the Federation of Labor failed to function as a unit. But the point is that international alliances and inter-trade federations are both based on the theory that conflict is inevitable.

Whether such organizations and alliances make for peace or for war will always be debatable. The Kaiser long pointed to his colossal army as maintained in the interests of peace, and it was theoretically to maintain an equitable balance in Europe that the Triple Alliance, and the answering Entente, were formed. But the story of 1914 and the four cruel years succeeding has shaken public confidence in a peace founded upon cannon, or international harmony based upon organizations jealously watching each other for the first sign of advantage sought or taken.

To the individual, the trades union, the employers' union, the nation, the same inexorable rules apply. Self-seeking will always be met in kind. Organization for war infallibly breeds war, whether it be military or industrial. Organization for mutual self-help will as infallibly establish harmony. In proportion as one seeks his own in another's good he will find that good accrues to him. In proportion as men, and associations of men, make the Golden Rule the touchstone by which their acts shall be tested will the harmony and prosperity of men, classes, and nations be enhanced.

This is no mere idealistic vision. Never before has the Golden Rule furnished a code of conduct for so many as today. We do not refer to the steadily increasing number of individuals and firms who proclaim it as their creed. Impressive as are their numbers, they are trifling as compared with those who are following this rule unknowingly but merely as a matter of good business. The talk about "service" which one hears constantly in all business circles is based upon recognition that to receive one must give, and that no transaction between men is a useful or a satisfactory transaction unless both parties find advantage in it.

Great commercial institutions are conducted today upon rules which fifty years ago would have been thought both ridiculous and ruinous. *Carrot and stick*, "Let the buyer beware," was the cynical motto of ancient merchandising. It has given place in all civilized communities to the recognition on the part of the merchant that the satisfied customer is the permanent customer. Getting the best of the other fellow has ceased to be the end sought in intelligent business. Doing your best for him, whether buyer or seller, is the practice that leads to success.

Antagonistic organizations, whether trades unions, employers' unions or nations, have been slow to recognize this new spirit of love in human relations. Yet we believe that the measure of Mr. Gompers' success was fixed by his efforts to accomplish harmonious relations with employers. His failure is recorded in those union rules and exactions which tend to keep alive and intensify the antagonisms between employer and employed. And equally the successes of statesmen are recorded in whatever is done to further the composition of misunderstandings for mutual advantage, while their failures are writ large in military and naval appropriations and alliances formed, in the old phrase, "for offense and defense."

At this season, above all, when the carol of "Peace on earth, good will to men," is in everyone's mind, thought should turn naturally toward the wider observance of the Golden Rule, for in that is the real life-germ of peace

and good will. Nor will any whose vision is large and generous feel that the outlook is other than bright and hopeful. Never was there a more general recognition of the need of humanity for a surcease of strife and rivalries of all kinds; never, we believe, a more universal acceptance of the rule that only by serving others can one rightly serve himself. If the causes of dissension and unrest seem to loom large in the day's news, let us remember that many newspapers love to dwell upon the abnormal. Only the poets find courage and understanding enough to cry out:

God's in His heaven:
All's right with the world.

Nothing proves more conclusively the fact that the smuggling of illicit liquor cargoes into the United States has been checked than the published reports in newspapers in the eastern section of the country showing that addicts have resumed the use of those injurious concoctions made up of denatured alcohol or wood alcohol. Serious results of this practice are recorded on the pages of emergency hospital records, while the traffickers in these noxious drugs continue to ply their trade among the victims who believe themselves unable to resist the cravings of their depraved appetites.

Shortly after the date when the national prohibition law became enforceable there was a similar resort to these substitutes for whisky. Then, as now, the result was disastrous. Scores of people in some communities into which these liquors were sent either lost their lives or were blinded as a result of unwise indulgence. Now history seems to be repeating itself. In a single New York hospital there have been seventy or more cases of acute alcoholism treated during the present week. Thirteen of these cases have proved fatal.

It should not be difficult to trace the source of these noxious liquors. Dr. J. M. Doran of the national prohibition unit a day or two ago stated before the Senate Judiciary Committee that approximately 6,000,000 gallons of denatured alcohol are consumed by the people of the United States annually. Commercial alcohol, so called, withdrawn for use in the arts and industries, is denatured or made nonpotable, before it is released to the public. These withdrawals amount to about 60,000,000 gallons a year, and Dr. Doran estimates that at least one-tenth of the liquor in volume reaches the hands of bootleggers. No method has been discovered, it is said, by which the drugs mixed with the alcohol can be entirely removed.

The dangerous quality of these liquors is known to all who handle them, except, perhaps, the unfortunate victim who buys and drinks them. The knowledge comes to him too late. But even he has constructive notice. He realizes when he elects to participate in the conspiracy against the law which is necessary to any transaction involving the buying and selling of intoxicating liquors, that he is assuming every risk. He has no confidence in the word of his friendly bootlegger, and no way by which he can assure himself of the purity of the liquors bartered. He takes all the chances, and, unfortunately, suffers all the evil consequences.

The terrible processes by which this evil is certainly destroying itself mark what may hopefully be regarded as the culmination of the battle which the people of the United States have waged against strong drink. In the later stages of the struggle it has seemed that all the legends of darkness have been in league to win, at whatever cost. Even strongholds have been attacked and shaken in the effort to overthrow them. Men have sacrificed honor and position to gain a share of tainted money which the patrons of rumrunners and bootleggers have poured into the hands of those who have dared to defy the law. But now, with the practical assurance that every avenue through which this vicious stream of liquor has come into the United States is to be closed, the traffic seems to have resumed about the proportions it had reached when criminals more vicious and more grasping than the rumrunners began dealing out liquors actually known to be destructive to all who would buy.

It is accepted as an aphorism that everybody wants high prices for what they sell, and low prices for what they buy.

Higher Prices and Prosperity

While in recounting the accomplished results of the world's great mechanical inventions, stress is usually laid upon the increased production, and lowering in costs, that have been effected through the general adoption of steam, electricity, and perfected labor-saving machinery (and thus inferentially asserting that cheaper goods are desirable), there yet remains among mankind at large an undefined sentiment to the effect that periods of high prices are always eras of prosperity.

So firmly has this impression become fixed that the financial and business columns of the press, as well as the editorial pages, refer constantly to advancing prices of steel, cotton, wool, leather, or other staples, as indications of prosperous conditions, a sort of barometer, as it were, of productive and commercial activities. Prices are going up. Good. That means that factory products are in greater demand, and that the consuming public is able and willing to buy, even at the higher price. So there would, on the surface, seem to be some reason for joyously hailing each new price increase as beneficial to the productive interests, and to everyone who has something to sell.

When the question is looked at from the viewpoint of the consumers, it begins to have a somewhat different appearance. Those who have something to sell are pleased with advancing prices. Is this pleasure shared by the

unaccounted millions who buy things? As an eminent Irish economist has aptly stated the case: "People make a living by selling something—goods or services. Nobody makes a living by being a consumer." So where there is no special interest in the vocation of buying, it is practically ignored as a factor in the alternating cycles of great industrial and commercial activity and business depression.

It is assumed that the millions of workers, who are also consumers, will be compensated for the higher cost of living by higher wages, but this is not always the case, and there is a vast army of persons with small salaries who cannot secure an increase of income because prices go up. With the problem becomes merely one of simple division, which they can only solve by buying less goods with the amount of money to which their expenditure is limited. While the decreased buying in each individual case may be very small, the aggregate is sufficient to diminish production, and thus begins all over again a cycle of declining sales that is recorded in lessened orders by the merchant, and decreased output by productive industry.

Arnold Dolmetsch, the clavichord player, is one of the European musicians whose possibilities as a guest in American concert halls the managers are said to be discussing, now that plans for the season of 1925-26 have begun to develop. Mr. Dolmetsch requires, perhaps, broader designation than that of clavichord player, inasmuch as he possesses first-rate skill as a viol player, and only those who know him can tell what besides. He is a pianist and a violinist, of course; and yet, he seems to disclaim the right to qualify as an artist of any modern sort whatever, desiring to be taken as a performer on instruments that are at once ancient and obsolete. Not that he would use the word "obsolete," or permit anybody else to use it in his presence. Witness how, but a short time ago, he produced evidence, for all the world to see, that the clavichord is an active type, having himself built one at his studio in England, for presentation to the British Post Laureate.

As to the question of his classification among musicians, Mr. Dolmetsch may like best to be called a clavichord maker. But nobody's preference in the matter, not even his own, signifies much. Truth to say, Mr. Dolmetsch's task is that of recovering lost musical records. His work, take a general view of it, is documentary; being, in fine, to restore seventeenth and eighteenth-century music, in its original sound, to twentieth-century listeners.

For the old music, as long as it exists merely as written or printed notes on paper, is practically lost. And as long as it receives interpretation on nothing but modern instruments, it is in a manner lost, too. If we hear Bach's clavichord music in terms of another sonority than that of the clavichord itself, we miss the precise message. Furthermore, if we hear his pieces, such as the "Forty-Eight Preludes and Fugues," played in any other style than that in which he intended them to be played, we so much, again, come off at a disadvantage.

Now, recent invention has put the world beyond certain misunderstandings. The phonograph has recorded the music of Debussy exactly as it was performed in Debussy's day. The piano and the orchestra may pass; but "Clair de Lune" and "The Faun" will remain for everyone to study, as they are known at the present time. No mechanism, however, has preserved the compositions of Bach, so they can be listened to in their primal values of tone and expression. But, Dolmetsch to the rescue!

When the renowned clavichord player and clavichord maker last visited the United States, he aroused curiosity, to say the least. He may do more than that the next time. Did they complain that the clavichord gave forth too tiny a sound to satisfy the modern ear? Ah, tiny sound, thanks still further to the inventors, has since then captivated the public imagination. A sonority more delicate than anything Bach knew or could have fancied has evolved and has ingratiated itself with the people, in the radio.

Editorial Notes

Although one sympathizes with the French motion picture interests which claim that, while American film concerns make immense sums out of motion pictures photographed by them on French soil, they never buy any French-made films, there is another side to the question. This is represented in the contention advanced by American distributors that the reproduction of historical French scenes in American-made pictures is of immense value to France as an advertisement. When one learns, therefore, that influence of the strongest sort is being brought to bear on the French Government to induce it to refuse any further authorizations for American motion picture companies to make films with French historical buildings as backgrounds, one is justified in hoping that no drastic action will be taken without due consideration. So often, under similar circumstances, an aggrieved party finds, when too late, that he has cut off his nose to spite his face.

A phase of investigation in connection with the forthcoming eclipse of the sun, which has not heretofore constituted a feature of eclipse study, is to be its effect upon radio. This is particularly interesting because countless radio enthusiasts are thereby to obtain an opportunity to co-operate with those who are striving to extract from the solar phenomena of Jan. 24 next the utmost possible. To this end the Scientific American has prepared an "eclipse coupon," which is to be distributed to all listeners-in who want to participate. This determination to wrest verily its inmost secrets from that which, when ignorantly regarded, is fraught with terror almost beyond imagination, carries a bright promise. For thus finally will all the superstitions of the human mind be robbed of their pretended power to lord it over mortals.

The Evolution of Puccini's Genius

By HERMAN KLEIN

The personal traits for which Giacomo Puccini will be best remembered by those who knew him intimately were his modesty and his amiability. Whatever effect success of the rarest and most overwhelming kind may have had upon the trend of his artistic development, it certainly never warped or even clouded his warm-hearted Italian nature—in other words, it never "spoiled" him as a man.

My friendship with Puccini dated from 1889; or, rather, an acquaintanceship which was to ripen into the closer tie began in the August of that year at Bayreuth, where I was introduced to him during an entree by his well-loved "gubbe, philosopher, and friend," Luigi Mancinelli.

I remember the famous conductor's actual words: "Let me present to you a young musician who is here because he loves Wagner. He is very talented, a hard worker, and he has a great future before him. He is bringing out a new opera at La Scala this winter—something stronger than 'Le Villi'." (As a matter of fact, "Edgar" was to prove inferior to Puccini's first opera; but it was also to be his last failure; for if "Suor Angelica" may scarcely be reckoned among his successes, its dullness is assuredly counter-balanced by the fantastic grace and masterful brilliancy of its companion piece, "Gianni Schicchi.")

At the period I am referring to, the young musician was still somewhat under the influence of his teacher, Ponchielli. After the failure of "Edgar" he was to come for a time under that of Mancinelli, a man of more advanced ideas, a more typical representative of the new "Young Italy" school than the composer of "La Gioconda." The effect of this change of thought and method was to be made manifest four years later in "Manon Lescaut."

But the real Puccini had not even yet emerged. It was not until he gave us the score of "La Bohème" (Turin, 1896) that he threw off the shackles which had hitherto bound him. Mancinelli included, I had the opportunity of hearing something about this when he came over to superintend the production of "La Bohème" in English at Manchester in 1897. We traveled back to London together on the morning after the performance in a saloon carriage that was half filled with musical journalists, but since we talked in Italian I think our conversation was as good as a private one.

He asked me whether I liked the fresh path that he

had struck out in his latest opera. Could I perceive, through a bad translation and an indifferent performance, precisely what he had been driving at? Then, satisfied by my reply, he added, "What I am striving to do is to be natural in my music; to avoid all artificiality of expression, to echo the sentiment and portray the emotion of the scene by voice and orchestra; doing it all in the simplest possible manner, without unnecessary elaboration, by a touch, a tone, a sigh, a whisper." After this I may try my hand at something more strongly dramatic, but I shall never go in for big choruses, complicated ensembles, huge masses of sound issuing from a hundred mouths and as many instruments."

He was as good as his word. The great moments in the "Tosca" were the "scene a parte." The finale of the first act was a concession to his librettists, who could not conceive of a whole act inside a church without a suspicion of a religious service and a procession. Besides, did it not help to reveal and accentuate the hypocrisy of Scarpia? The greater part of the music, "Madam Butterfly" consists of dialogues and solo utterances for the heroine; the other concerted pieces are beautiful but of secondary importance.

It is this opera which will live to be considered Puccini's masterpiece, and I venture to reiterate that opinion now because he himself agreed with it when he came to New York in 1910 to produce "The Girl of the Golden West." He further demonstrated his penchant for the picturesque by returning to David Belasco for his next subject, but in this he could not find the right inspiration. It resulted if anything in a backward step. Happily "Il Tabarro" and "Gianni Schicchi" were to redress the balance.

The last time I spent an hour with Puccini was at the Savoy Hotel, when he came to London in 1920 for the initial representation of his trial of an act opera. He spoke of his wife and family. The longer he lived, he said, the more he disliked going into society. He had recently purchased an old disused tower, Torre del Lago, on the lake shore not very far, I think, from Lucca, where he was born, and converted it into a comfortable dwelling. It was there that he loved to retire to work and repose and is said to have written the greater part of his uncompleted posthumous opera, "Turandot."

The Week in New York

New York, Dec. 20

Whether that doughty old pirate, Captain Kidd, ever buried the treasure that has given rise to so much legend, may be known to the world in the near future. Money Hill, in Westchester County, in the recesses of which the trunk full of doubloons and pieces of eight either mythically or actually reposes, is to be removed as part of the work of widening and raising the Albany post road. The legend of that ancient burial, somewhat substantiated from time to time by the discovery of old coins on the hill, was so strong that when the Westchester County Park Commissioners were letting the contract, they passed a resolution stipulating that any money found there was to be the property of the county, and not of the finder. The legend is so strong, in fact, that it will probably survive even the stiff blow it seems now about to receive.

Not exactly a part of the campaign now being conducted in this city against the noisy steam riveters, but certainly entitled to a welcome from its promoters, is the effort of some public-spirited citizens to teach the populace to sing. New York has too long swelled the breeze unregulated. Not that the steam riveter, of course, will ever acquire the resonant sweep of the kettle drum, or the clatter of the subway become like the idyllic gambol of the xylophone; nor that it would even be convenient to have the workmen on new buildings trained as choruses to lift a more melodious strain above the clanging steel; yet if more people sang and enjoyed good music, they might raise their voices if not in song, at least in protest against the din. The magic baton that may bring this about is at present being wielded by the People's Chorus of New York, through its conductor, Lorenzo Camilleri, who organizes and trains voluntary singers. But the People's Chorus needs to be inflated by a blast of gold. It wants to have the people in every community sing or be sung to. So, with Mrs. Mary Appleby Armstrong at the pipe, it has set out this week among the wealthy citizens, whistling for a windfall. If they get it, there may yet be quiet for thinking on the sidewalks of New York.

The Kiddle Car, little as it may have been suspected, should have a place in America's best museums. It turns out to be one of the links with the Stone Age. Notwithstanding that none was reported found in the tomb of Tut-ank-Amen, it was one of the uses to which our distant ancestors put stone as they learned to chip it into wheels. History, and even a photograph to prove this, were introduced into the records of the federal court here this week when a company that manufactures Kiddle Cars sued another for what they alleged to be an infringement of their patent. The argument was made that, though the idea may have seemed new when the patent was obtained, it was, in truth, older than some of the hills. To substantiate the claim as far as documents could, the defending firm submitted a picture of a stained glass window in the church of St. Giles, in Stoke Newington, England, so closely associated with Gray and his "Elegy." The window showed an angel riding on something that Judge Hand, who heard the complaint, agreed looked very much like a Kiddle Car. He decided the case in favor of the defendants.

Just how famous New York is can be gleaned from the fact that when the small but apparently flourishing town of Myslowice, Poland, decided to enlarge its cattle market so as to develop the surrounding districts of Polish Upper Silesia, and wanted to borrow \$300,000 for the work, it made the familiar pilgrimage to Wall Street. It has advertised its needs here this week, setting forth its ambitions as well as its securities with becoming modesty. The security, it appears, includes a well-equipped gas plant, a lycium, some gymnasiums, and some apartment houses, and the new cattle market. Perhaps a more thoroughgoing and modern statesman would have called attention to the binding ties revived by the coincidence that the address of the firm in Katowice to which one writes for information, is given by 10 Koscielec Street, name no doubt, after none other than the famous Polish adjutant on Washington's staff. But Myslowice disdains such sentimentalities, and only calls attention to its willingness to sell the loan so that the 5 per cent bonds will bring 8 per cent interest.

A new device, which will save those uncertain steps one frequently has to take in getting on and off an elevator, is being employed in the most recently constructed buildings. It works automatically to bring the car even with the level of the floor after the operator has shut off the power near the desired point. The last two department store buildings completed here have been equipped with these devices, and they seem to be so successful that even the latest of the old style elevators may soon appear antiquated.

Of all the places in the world that symbolize things modern, up-to-the-minute, and, in fact, even ahead of time, Broadway, surely, must be the foremost. So it has just done something quite new, at least for it, by going back to history instead of to posterity for a different name for its paper, the Broadway Bulletin. Having been established to sing the praises of the thoroughfare, this paper has now taken the old name of Broadway Journal, given by Edgar Allan Poe to the paper he started for the same purpose in 1845. The present magazine is published by the Broadway Association, and with the current issue it cuts through the traditional disregard of tradition on this endless street, to give some historic glamour to what Poe in his introductory number said was "conspicuously the finest street in the first city in the world."

It will almost be possible this year to tell how much one figures in the thoughts of a friend by how remote his Christmas present is from anything connected with radio. Except where a radio set would be particularly

appropriate, it would certainly seem that this year it would be the easiest thing of all to think of, for the volume of radio advertising here in New York in these last two weeks has left few other gift suggestions to be seen. The most attractive drawings, not to mention some of the most unattractive, have pictured all varieties of radio sets, from the elegant and tasteful to the somewhat misplaced klaxon horn, all entrancing the happy family or transporting voices of every sort and condition.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of the suitability of material for publication. Anonymous letters are not published.

The River and Harbor Improvements

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I want to express my sincere thanks to you for giving to the river and harbor improvements contemplated for the United States as much prominence as you did recently, because thereby you have assisted in portraying at least some of the possibilities toward real progress in the country's various industrial endeavors.

Part of the local development known as the Intracoastal Canal, when first agitated about twenty odd years ago, was considered somewhat fantastic, as but few people realized its potential value for opening up and linking lands that were marvellously fertile. At that time it was really impossible to build rail or hard surface roads across the marshy plains, but fine streams of water ran like a silken thread through them, ready to bind their commerce to that of the rest of the country with just a little help from man and thereby make available for factory and farm the means of intercourse for the former, and a ready-made granary for the latter.

Connecting up of these streams at short intervals with the ocean, seeing that they run hundreds of miles inland, is bound to assist the country's manufacturers to both pay good wages and still make good profits.

Factories built on these streams in the south can buy cheap lands and spread the population over the country, while the lands themselves can feed millions right on the grounds, thereby doing away with expensive hauling and distribution.

Many heavy products can be floated from the upper regions down flowing currents, while wheat, corn, and orchard products only need to be brought down hill by rail, thus making the haul much cheaper than climbing grades with loaded trains. These are but a few of the advantages, both for commerce and drainage purposes, that will be gained when these water courses are properly connected up; therefore we are naturally glad to see folks waking up to the fine possibilities of making use of the naturally constructed waterways to aid the material progress of the whole country. W. J. Y. Centerville, La.

Catalonia's Struggle for Independence

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I was astonished to learn a short while ago from a cable notice under a Madrid date that the American Club of that city had issued a protest against what it designated as the propaganda being carried on in foreign countries to discredit the present Government of Spain. This Government, in my opinion, is a despotism which is a disgrace to Spain. Certain it is that it has driven the intellectual classes into rebellion and paralyzed the industries of the country.

Something more interesting, however, which this American Club did not mention, is the fact that the efforts of Catalonia to shake off the yoke of Spain. Catalonia is an industrial and cultured region of about the size of Belgium which lies between Spain and France. She enjoys a racial individuality and modern tendencies that make her feel that the well-known characteristics of Spain are utterly incompatible with her own ideals. She, therefore, wishes to emancipate herself and cries for the aid of the civilized world.

She possesses her own language—the Catalan—which whose wonderful literature has gained the admiration of the world, and she represents one of the most advanced races of Europe. But she is unwilling to continue supporting the burden of Spain's debts, and naturally desires her independence. H. S. Havana, Cuba.

Alcohol and Mental Activity

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
When recently reading arguments set forth by anti-prohibitionists, advocating the sale of alcohol and light wines, on the grounds that they are not only perfectly harmless beverages but necessary food, the writer recalled an experiment which was made in several colleges a number of years ago to show the effects of alcohol on mental activities.

Two students of equal standing were selected to work out a mathematical problem at the blackboard in front of the class, but before starting the work one of the students was given a pint of beer to drink. The student who drank the beer went to his work confidently, kept ahead of the other student and finished first, with appearance of much assurance. The other student worked slowly, with no such confidence, and finished several minutes later than the other. But the students who followed the working out of the problems detected slight but frequently-occurring errors in the confident student's work, while they found the other student's work to be correct. This experiment, which was tried in a number of colleges, always resulted in this way, and demonstrated effectively to the students that the so-called "harmless" alcoholic drinks are detrimental to correct and efficient mental activity. M. D. M. Cambridge, Mass.